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Chancellor Brandt visits Marshal Tito

DIE ZEIT

Willy Brandt flanked by the Bonn eagle stylised as a dove of peace adorns every newspaper kiosk in Belgrade on the cover of the news magazine *Nin*.

The amazing Teuton with an olive branch, as *Nin* styles Brandt, has been accorded a triumphant reception, more so by the media than by the masses.

Willy Brandt, fighter for peace is the title of one of several books published in Yugoslavia to mark the first visit by a Bonn Chancellor. *Politika*, the foremost Belgrade daily paper, headlined its words of welcome *The Friend from the Rhine.*

This is by no means merely a rash of official enthusiasm. Sympathy for Willy Brandt can be encountered at all levels of Yugoslav society. He has come to be the most popular foreign statesman in Yugoslavia.

Diplomatic ties with the Federal Republic were only re-established five years ago, yet there can hardly be a country in East or West with which Yugoslavia is so closely interlinked in a welter of voluntary and economically essential ties.

Last year alone 475,000 Yugoslav workers in the Federal Republic remitted 1,800 million Marks home.

Recently Yugoslavia has endeavoured to create more jobs at home by means of mixed companies in which foreign capital has a stake, but even in this context the assistance of the Federal Republic, its largest economic partner, is indispensable.

West Germany accounts for roughly forty per cent of all long-term Yugoslav projects involving cooperation with other countries.

In 1972 a million and a half holidaymakers from the Federal Republic spent a further 500 million Marks in Yugoslavia.

Agreements between Federal states in the two countries, Bavaria and Serbia, say, and even negotiations on mutual recognition of school diplomas and university degrees convey some idea of the extent practical cooperation has reached.

At a dinner given in his honour by Yugoslav Premier Bijedic Willy Brandt characterised these ties in the context of Helsinki and the European security conference.

"This coexistence," he stated, "comprises the free and, as far as possible, unhindered exchange of people, products and ideas between all the countries of Europe. In my opinion the example of cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia can prove particularly beneficial in rendering hopes of this kind more realistic.

"The two are European countries that despite varying social systems have thrown their mutual frontiers wide open."

The latest ideological campaign launched against the West in Yugoslavia is, admittedly, hard to reconcile with this picture of a pragmatic approach.

Only recently President Tito himself launched a number of attacks in his speeches. They were preceded by a "documentation" in the armed forces journal, *Front*, in which Western journalists were made out to be infiltrators and old Nato plans for a war on Yugoslav territory were resurrected.



Chancellor Willy Brandt with Marshal Tito on the island of Brioni on 18 April

(Photo: dpa)

Now that many pro-Western politicians have been dismissed Tito would like to put a damper on pro-Western sentiment among the general public with the aim of maintaining Yugoslav balance as he would like to see it.

In the final analysis, though, he well knows he would be unable to perform this modest tight-rope act were he not sure of a certain amount of goodwill on the West's part. This is one of the reasons for Willy Brandt's visit to Belgrade.

The visit also provides Tito with an opportunity of demonstrating to other countries that reports of a one-sided rapprochement between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union are founded on ill-will.

The triumphant reception accorded Willy Brandt takes some of the sting out of polemics against the West that are to a large exent motivated by domestic policy considerations.

Besides, Belgrade welcomes the opportunity of an encounter between the 81-year-old marshal, who has been proposed by Rumania and the Soviet Union for this year's Nobel Peace Prize, and the 1971 prize-winner.

One single issue will no doubt remain unresolved even after Brandt's visit, that of reparations payments for the victims of Nazi crimes.

Some time ago Bonn offered Belgrade 100 million Marks, a sum considered in the Yugoslav capital to be embarrassingly negligible. Instead Yugoslavia is demanding the unrealistic figure of 2,000 million Marks.

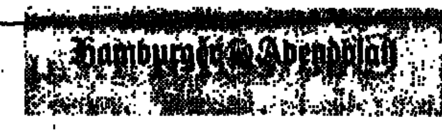
Chancellor Brandt no doubt had this problem in mind when he told his hosts: "At any rate we must not be discouraged by the fact that there are wishes that cannot be fulfilled, or at least not in the manner originally envisaged."

Christian Schmidt-Häuer

(Die Zeit, 20 April 1973)

IN THIS ISSUE

Rolf Pauls' mission in Peking



"I aim to put relations between the Federal Republic and China on a normal footing and then to transform these ties into good relations." With these words Rolf Pauls, Bonn's first ambassador in Peking, outlined his aims on arriving in the Chinese capital.

Pauls reckoned that the Federal Republic's prospects in China were better in the economic than in the political sector. This country has a good deal to offer the Chinese in economic and technological terms.

Even without diplomatic relations Bonn has for years been China's second-largest trading partner after Japan. Further improvements in economic ties are expected to result from a visit to Peking later in May by an industrial delegation from this country headed by Berthold Beitz, the supervisory board chairman of Krupp's.

In the political sector Bonn and Peking are poles apart. Peking feels the *Ostpolitik* of the Social and Free Democratic coalition in Bonn to be a mistake.

The Chinese Communists are convinced that the Soviet Union does not mean its policy of detente in Europe seriously. Moscow's aim, Peking claims, is merely to lull Western Europe into a mistaken feeling of security and to weaken the determination to bring about European integration.

Political observers nonetheless reckon that Pauls stands a fair chance in his task, since China is in favour of bilateral exchanges in all sectors. Chinese athletes have already visited the Federal Republic and this country's table tennis team has visited China. It is to be followed this autumn by a Federal league association football team and the Federal Republic's gymnasts.

A delegation of Chinese journalists is to visit this country after Easter. Chinese acrobats are later to star in a number of Federal Republic cities.

Pauls hopes, after his initial audience with Peking Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei, who is expected to visit Bonn later this year, to be granted an interview with Premier Chou En-lai.

He did not, he added, have a written message for Chou En-lai in his pocket but there were a number of points he would dearly like to discuss with the Chinese Premier.

Pauls will initially reside in a Peking hotel until such time as the embassy building in the new diplomatic quarter is completed. The date of arrival in Bonn of Chinese ambassador Wang Yue-tien is not yet certain, as he is ill.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 17 April 1973)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Europe and USA should strive for a creative revitalisation of the Atlantic alliance

BY FOREIGN MINISTER WALTER SCHEEL

Ties between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany are friendly, indeed cordial. With few exceptions people in this country are well-disposed towards US troops stationed here.

Our fundamental interests and those of the United States are not in the process of diverging; they complement one another. Mutual understanding and confidence have burgeoned in the [illegible] of what are now more than 25 years of close ties.

The days of vague references to unspecified friendship are over and done with, however. Both sides now pursue definite policies on which agreement is reached in advance, even on such far-reaching issues as the relaxation of tension in Europe.

It would seem reasonable to conclude that the best thing to do would be to let developments continue as they have been doing. This is certainly the conclusion reached in a joint study of relations between the two countries conducted by the planning staffs of the US State Department and the Bonn Foreign Office.

What grounds are there for allegations that a crisis exists? Critical comments on American Vietnam policy on the one hand and demands made by individual Young Socialists for a withdrawal of US forces from this country on the other.

To see current trends in proportion it is useful to recall the situation in 1968 and 1969, years in which a genuine wave of anti-American sentiment swept both this country and Western Europe as a whole.

Goethe's famous dictum *Amerika, du hast es besser*, ringing the praises of the New World, was no longer felt to be entirely valid. Uncle Sam, whose example Western Europe followed in every respect after escaping catastrophe so narrowly, had domestic and foreign problems of his own.

America's major gestures to this country — post-war food supplies, Marshall aid and the Berlin airlift — no longer mattered to young people, whose one-sided view of the United States was determined for the most part by the protest movement against the Vietnam war and racial discrimination.

Demands for Americans to leave this country were frequent, so much so that the comments made nowadays by a few extremists pale beside them in comparison.

This is not, of course, to say that current demands are immaterial, but on the other hand they neither reflect widespread sentiment nor are they sufficient to bring influence to bear on the policy pursued by the Federal government in Bonn.

Besides, by no means every claim to sentiments of moral outrage by politicians can be promptly interpreted as anti-Americanism.

Bonn's *Ostpolitik*, or policy towards the Eastern Bloc, has also been adduced as a cause of alleged crisis in relations between this country and the United States.

Yet at all stages Bonn has compared notes with and consulted its allies, being well aware that the policy it had chosen to pursue might be *Ostpolitik* at the national level but constituted East-West relations in the context of world affairs.

Preparations for the European security conference in Helsinki and talks on mutual balanced force reduction in Vienna testify to the routine with which consultations between Bonn and Washington successfully function.

What, then, remains of the complaints lodged by certain circles in the United States? They culminate in the claim that Europe is not contributing adequately towards its own defence, from which it is concluded that it is high time America unilaterally cut back its military presence on this side of the Atlantic.

Claims of this kind are based on misunderstandings and on transparent day-to-day politics. The contribution [illegible] European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is not to be sneezed at.

Europe already accounts for 75 per cent of the combined air forces, eighty per cent of naval and ninety per cent of Army manpower, a total of 2.9 million men in uniform.

Last year the combined defence expenditure of European Nato members amounted to 26,000 million dollars, despite European per capita gross national product being only half as high as America's.

This country alone has, by way of offset payments towards the foreign exchange costs of stationing troops in the Federal Republic, contributed 34,000 million Marks towards bridging America's balance-of-payments deficit over the past twelve years.

Admittedly, more could be done and more is being done, too. The ten Western European countries belonging to the so-called Eurogroup have, for instance, decided to plough an additional 1,000 million dollars into defence within the next five years.

What is more, it must not be forgotten that were it not for the American nuclear shield Western Europe could not be defended at all.

Sceptical comments are now heard with regard to the European Communities. Criticism of the common agricultural market and of preference policies is voiced. With the aid of substantial agricultural subsidies the United States has developed the world's most economic agricultural production-line and is sensitive to pressure on its farming community.

It would nonetheless be as well to recall that regardless of the common agricultural market the United States has steadily boosted its agricultural exports to Common Market countries.

In industry the EEC has tended to lower the general tariff level in Europe, and the United States has been among the countries that have benefited as a result. Between 1958 and 1971 US exports to the Six trebled from 2,800 million to 9,000 million dollars a year.

In investments too the United States has not fared too badly. As long ago as 1968 US subsidiaries based in Common Market countries boasted a combined turnover of 14,000 million dollars, or two and a half times the value of US exports to the Six at this time.

More than a quarter of US investments overseas, some 22,500 million dollars' worth, have been ploughed into the current members of the European Community, and these investments are bringing substantial returns.

Inaccurate information and misunderstandings play a part in friction on this score, as does the need to stake a claim in preparation for the forthcoming round of Gatt talks. But justified criticism must be taken seriously and this country must show willing to negotiate.

In comparison with the sixties relations between the United States and Western Europe as a whole have improved. The last two monetary crises in particular have demonstrated that the two are well able to show solidarity when the need arises.

Have people forgotten the strain on relations ensuing from the French veto on British membership of the Common Market in 1963? "You want to stab us in the back," President Kennedy told a visitor who called on him to explain the purpose of the Franco-Federal Republic friendship treaty.

What is currently interpreted as a crisis is indicative of something altogether different. The United States is attempting to establish a greater degree of international stability, with not only itself and the Soviet Union but also China, Japan and Western Europe as cornerstones.

In the course of this endeavour to strike a five-cornered balance of power it has become evident that one of the corners, a politically integrated Western Europe, is still non-existent. American annoyance at its failure to materialise is on the increase.

In the shape of the Common Market an irksome competitor with the US economy has emerged, but the political burden-sharing America had hoped for has remained conspicuous by its absence.

There is not a European authority responsible for international affairs. "When we ring you up," one American official put it, "no one takes the receiver off the hook."

Might America and the European Communities come to be equal partners? Sad to say, this is still wishful thinking at present.

It will remain wishful thinking for as long as Europe continues to view the stationing of US troops on this side of the Atlantic as a matter of course, refusing to countenance either a transatlantic dialogue or a greater degree of international political responsibility.

Certainly the Americans are defending their own interests in Europe. There are objective reasons for their presence which forms part and parcel of an essential alliance policy.

But does common sense always prevail in politics? Not after the First World War, at any rate, when America turned its back on Europe and reverted to isolationism. The aftermath of the Second World War could well have been a different one too.

Even in the fifties Secretary of State Dean Acheson felt the need to fight against America "letting the blinds down and sitting waiting on the verandah with a loaded rifle."

This eventuality is not even surprising considering the differences between the United States and Western Europe.

America is a nuclear and world power unified by a feeling of national sovereignty and a common language, a continent with Atlantic, Pacific and American dimensions and a gigantic self-supporting home market with only four per cent of its trade crossing frontiers.

Western Europe consists of a multitude of medium-sized and small countries speaking a variety of languages, lacking possibilities of independent defence, divided by sovereignties that have yet to be superseded and doing twenty per cent of its trading with other countries.

Now and again cliches of this kind must be recalled. They both account for difficulties, misunderstandings and bad moods and underline the extent to which Nato has, after all, been a success. Our common heritage in the arts, history, political values and social structures also comes to mind.

This is the point at which an "organic dialogue" with the United States is called for, the facilitation of which is one of the major tasks currently facing politicians and diplomats.

On monetary, trade and military matters a basis already exists in the EEC and the Nato Eurogroup. The Common Market Council of Ministers ought now to follow suit on matters political.

When all is said and done, specialists on both sides of the Atlantic ought to be able to take more of a joint look at the problems of society and everyday life. The problems are much the same. We in Europe have merely come across them at a later stage.

Nothing less than the combined efforts of all concerned are needed to help us stabilise America's commitments and the concept of interdependence. Both are of the utmost importance at the present juncture, with major East-West conferences on detente in Europe on the agenda.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 April 1973)

Chancellor Brandt to visit Israel

At the invitation of Prime Minister Golda Meir Chancellor Willy Brandt will visit Israel from 7 to 10 June, it has been officially announced in Bonn and Jerusalem.

The Chancellor, who will be accompanied by his wife, has taken up an invitation of longstanding that he accepted with pleasure some time ago.

Details of the visit would appear not yet to have been arranged. Bonn government spokesman Rüdiger von Wechmar mentioned merely that the visit would include a public holiday which the Chancellor intended to use for private visits.

Herr Brandt will be the first Federal Chancellor ever to visit Israel while in office. His predecessors Konrad Adenauer and Ludwig Erhard have both paid visits to Israel in their time but had both retired from the helm in Bonn previously.

In an interview with the semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* Bonn's Economic Cooperation Minister Erhard Eppler announced Chancellor Brandt's intention of visiting Algeria.

A Bonn government spokesman notes that an invitation from Algiers has been outstanding for some time. The Chancellor has accepted it in principle but a date has yet to be arranged.

(Die Welt, 3 April 1973)

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■ SPD PARTY CONFERENCE

SPD leadership succeeded magnificently at Hanover party conference

Willy Brandt and Herbert Wehner were the greatest victors at the Social Democrat Party political conference in Hanover. Any future assessment of the battles within the party over the direction it is to take, which are bound to continue, must be faced first and foremost on this fact.

Brandt and Wehner's ability to force home their ideas at Hanover against the pushing of the left wing gains its true significance precisely because of the fact that both men received recognition of their claim to party leadership at the conference, which speaks for itself.

Helmut Schmidt, described by Willy Brandt as the first man of the Cabinet after the formation of his government, will be largely recognised by Bonn and the public in this particular role. As far as his determined stand against the ideological and philosophical theoreticians of the party as deputy party chairman is concerned he came away from Hanover with a few cuts and bruises.

As the champion of business initiatives and an opponent of bloated State bureaucracies for the control of the course of the economy he has been driven into a right corner by the left of the party.

However contradictory it may seem although Wehner has been pressing harder

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

against the left wing dual strategists and would-be usurpers of the system his authority in the role of a good and faithful servant of the party has been strengthened. At any rate his rejection of the deputy party chairmanship is nothing more nor less than renunciation of a purely decorative position. His ability to form and direct the party will increase in future.

However convincing the Hanover conference was in the respect that the party leadership seems to have the tiller firmly in its hands whenever the party is in a storm over the course it could steer this should not be allowed to lead to the naive conclusion that nothing has changed in the SPD and the position of the party will not be able to shift further left in future.

The left wing of the party had its successes in the ante-room before the conference. Its most obvious success was in rattling the moderate majority and devaluation of the long-term proposals stretching to 1985.

But the left and in particular the Young Socialists, Jusos, failed miserably with their ideas as regards foreign policy. The Chancellor never had to bring up his big guns to shoot down partly immature and partly idiotic attempts to fetch ideas of neutrality and anti-Americanism out of moth-balls. And Brandt was not content to stop at a rigorous defence of his position as regards foreign policy. At the same time he managed to equalise the lack of passion for a policy of European integration so often criticised from without.

With a decisiveness we have not seen in the past he developed a European dimension in Hanover for the political thinking of his party in the future. Never before have we heard Willy Brandt exclaim: "Yes, we can create Europe!"

This express inclusion of a policy of European unity within the field of action of the Social Democrats, giving it priority, not only livens up imagination in foreign policy. It can have a general pepping effect on the international scene.

It is in any case significant as far as domestic policies are concerned. The CDU/CSU, which has had a lead as far as an interest in such matters goes since the time of Konrad Adenauer, is now able to drop this. It is indeed an open question whether Brandt will be able to make the party enthuse about the newly discovered ambitions for Europe. For at the end of the first phase of Ostpolitik the Social Democrats have now concentrated their attention almost entirely on internal developments and re-shaping the Federal Republic.

The demand for substantial changes of course is not restricted to the left wingers. The desire for changes in social welfare is being expressed quite generally by the SPD with a lack of self-consciousness such as has never been heard before at an SPD party conference.

The exception to this is made up of those groups that for the most part remain silent and whose contrast to the left wing is not even underlined by the fact that they indulge in a battle of words with them or at least speak out to defend their own position.

The vocabulary has become more "left" — capitalist system, nationalisation of the means of production, control of investments, division of wealth to the disadvantage of business of interests.

The for the most respectably high level of discussions leaves no doubt that the question of far-reaching social changes has been dropped and the Social Democrats are contenting themselves with considering methods and scope.

In the practical sphere differences of opinion concern participation of workers in the means of production. Behind this [illegible] companies can be nationalised or at least subjected to a system where workers are responsible for administration. When for example, the Chancellor pointed to the Bad Godesberg Programme and mentioned control of investments as a means of checking misuse of industrial power he put a damper on the left but at the same time market a movement to the left by the SPD.

Theoretical discussion at grass-roots level has not passed the party leadership by completely. We cannot yet be sure what the destination is. The discussion of long-term aims until 1985 does lead to the conclusion that at the heart of the party a new party programme is being prepared.

Controls have been put on the process of fermentation in the SPD by the Hanover conference but this process has not been stopped completely. The conference was only an intermediate station at which the leadership had two aims in view: Firstly to maintain the pluralistic character of the SPD as a popular party that [illegible] the centre would elect, and—secondly to ensure the continued ability to coalesce with the Free Democrats.

The SPD leadership succeeded in this completely. But these aims set limits to the process of change. However, within the room for manoeuvre at their disposal we can be sure that the Social Democrats will play a key role in the internal development of the Federal Republic in this decade, to an extent that only Konrad Adenauer before them managed to achieve, back in the fifties.

Kurt Becker

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 14 April 1973)

Long-term programme

While critics call it long-winded ministerial egoism the initiators and authors of the long-term programme consider it to be an economic and political framework in which a party not only sets priorities for the Federal Republic for the first time but also creates quantified priorities.

In this programme drawn up at the Saarbrücken party conference in 1970 the SPD has presented to its members and voters a summary of its social welfare and economic aims up to 1985 and the conditions under which it intends to achieve these aims.

On the basis of data for economic growth the long-term programme states how much money will be needed to finance the reforms envisaged. This is what is really new about it. Costs are expressed as a percentage of the forecast gross national product.

Critics accuse the commission that drew up the long-term programme of having failed to expose their work to a discussion of basics as regards necessary or even just desired changes in the structure of society.

It has, they say, not made analysis of the current social setup. Furthermore, they say, it makes no clear statement about what the society of 1985 it is striving for will be like. It has simply, they accuse, based its calculations on data thrown up by the capitalist system and made a few adjustments at the end.

Since Saarbrücken the authors of the programme, including Helmut Schmidt, Hans Apel and Jochen Steffen, have admitted that the programme is lacking in a theoretical basis.

They hoped that this confession would defuse this bomb before the Hanover conference, especially as this outline programme was the heart of theoretical discussion within the Social Democrats that has broken down.

A new version of the programme has been announced. *Friedhelm Fiedler*

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 April 1973)

Land law reform

Land law was one of the points stressed at the SPD party conference in Hanover. Sixty-eight contributions to the conference and wide-ranging material presented to the national executive last year by a commission show how far the SPD has been busied with this problem.

Chairman of the [illegible] mayor of Bremen, Koschnik, presented the proposals of this commission to the conference. They can be divided up into specific measures to be carried out partly in the current legislative period up to 1976 or in the following Bundestag and into a second completely enveloping constitutional and legalistic bases for re-drafting of the concept of property in terms of land and real estate.

The concrete measures provide for a reform of Federal Republic building legislation and the introduction of a capital gains tax on property speculation.

As far as reform of building legislation is concerned, as Koschnik explained, the Ministry of Housing and Town Planning has already drafted an amendment.

The proposals put forward by the commission provide for improvement of the law concerning planning, building, dispossession and compensation as well as the introduction of a sales law limiting price for local authorities and a levy on growth in the value of land to be developed.

The capital gains tax on land, which is among the specific measures, was approved by the Hanover conference and will be passed to the parliamentary party.

The commission and the Minister responsible Hans-Jochen Vogel take the view that a lengthy period of preparation is required before this law can be implemented which will not be before 1976. This tax would impose a progressive burden on increases in the value of real estate, which in the past had not attracted tax.

Excepted sums would ensure that people who own their own four walls and small property-holders would not be affected. The tax would only hit property speculators and individual householders who demanded exceptional profits.

Alfons Schiele

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 April 1973)

Profit-sharing

Participation of workers in the means of production" is the suggestion put forward by the SPD commission on the accumulation of capital wealth in private hands. This would mean in practice companies' giving their staff a certain percentage of taxable profits and making over the ensuing share-holders' rights to a workers' fund.

As 400,000 Marks of taxable profits would be exempted about 86 per cent of public companies and 98.6 per cent of private limited companies and individual business concerns would not be affected.

Dividends would at first be collected a central fund, according to the commission's concept. At the same time regional funds would be set up. They would [illegible] a share of capital in the central fund corresponding to the shares of authorised workers in the area they cover.

The authorised workers would be single people with an annual income less than 36,000 Marks and married with less than 48,000. In order to ensure a accumula-

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

tion of the proceeds of production in the hands of workers a deadline would be set, applying to profits as well. Only then would it be possible to offer share certificate to the central fund. Prices would have to be based on real value.

Administration of the fund would be a step towards democratisation of the economy. Authorised workers would elect regional assemblies of representatives, these in turn would elect administrative councils at which the Federal state government would provide a third of the members. The central fund would be administered by the chairman of the regional assembly of representatives and Bonn, which would provide a third of the members.

According to the SPD commission calculations the fund would receive 5,000 million Marks annually. Shared among 20 million workers this would be 250 Marks per person. The proceed of the fund (interest for instance) would go towards improving the country's infrastructure. Criticisms have come from the SPD party that this would create a "minicapitalist society" and thus only bolster the system.

Wulf Petzold

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 13 April 1973)

■ LAW & ORDER

Intelligence services want more money to fight espionage

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

Special agents have never cost this country as much as they do today. The three intelligence services – the *Bundesnachrichtendienst* (BND) based in Pullach, Munich, the *Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz* (BfV) and the *Militärischer Abschirmdienst* (MAD) in Cologne – are to be allotted 219.7 million Marks in this year's Budget, forty million Marks or 22 per cent more than in 1972.

The increase is well above the ten per cent found in the budget as a whole and cannot be explained solely by the increases in salaries and costs of materials and equipment.

The reasons are top secret. Government spokesman Armin Grünewald states that the details would only be given to the three Bundestag members on the committee responsible for supervising the secret services.

But it has been leaked in the meantime that the extra forty million Marks are to be spent on new policies the intelligence services are to adopt this year.

The reasons for growing costs can be traced most easily at MAD, the organisation protecting the armed forces from espionage and sabotage. Its staff of two thousand or so track down some 1,200 spy missions a year and to the arrest of about fifty agents.

Defence Minister Georg Leber has applied for an increase in MAD's budget from the current 1.36 million to a future 2.9 million Marks. But this sum is only a small fraction of MAD's top-secret expenditure. The remainder is concealed in the Defence Ministry's allocations to other departments. The Ministry states that MAD will cost 55.9 million Marks this year compared with 48 million in 1972.

The main reason is the reduction in the national service period from eighteen to fifteen months which took effect on 1 January. Some 220,000 new recruits are now drafted every year, compared with the previous average 170,000, involving an increase in the number of required screenings.

"We have found that conscripts are more liable than other military personnel to be contacted by enemy intelligence services on joining up," a MAD spokesman explains. "Government Ostpolitik and the improved travel situation have made work easier for Communist intelligence services." Today nobody going on frequent visits to the German Democratic Republic will attract much attention.

The policy of detente is not always understood correctly within the armed forces. More and more soldiers entertain doubts about the sense and purpose of the Bundeswehr, resulting in an atmosphere [illegible] Communist intelligence services to recruit agents.

Herr Scherer, MAD's head, demanded more personnel to increase his service's efficiency as early as last year. MAD is the only one of the three intelligence services where increasing the number of staff is solely a financial problem. Scherer can always recruit as many soldiers from the ranks as he has posts vacant. As a result MAD suffers from no shortage of man power.

The Cologne-based BfV is headed by Günther Nollau who is directly responsible to Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The Ministry of the Interior has demanded 64.2 million Marks for this intelligence organisation in 1973 compared to 48.1 million last year.

The BfV is responsible for counter-espionage, screening personnel before they are entrusted with confidential information and observing extreme right- and left-wing groups and branches of foreign extremist organisations based in this country.

[illegible] 150 to reach 1,409. Modern technical equipment will also be purchased. The additional expenditure will mainly be used for counter-espionage and the supervision of aliens.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher last year warned people not to draw false conclusions from the government's policy of detente – Communist secret services would still continue their work in this country.

BfV experts have since discovered that, though Communist espionage may have changed in quality, it had not changed in quantity. They uncover some 1,300 spy missions a year and arrest eight hundred or so persons entrusted with this work.

"Industrial espionage is on the increase and already makes up at least ten per cent of all enemy activities," a BfV official stated. "But political espionage is also being extended. Since Bonn has conducted negotiations with the East, the Communists naturally want to know more about the basic political standpoint of our side in order to harmonise their own tactics better."

A major factor impeding the work of the BfV is that the other side employs increasingly well-selected and well-trained agents or "prospective agents" such as students whose course of study they finance in the hope that they will one day rise to the higher echelons. But types of agent are difficult to detect. Unmasking them requires a great deal of effort or luck.

The second major duty of the BfV is to observe foreign extremist groups based in the Federal Republic. This necessity has not been disputed since the Arab terrorist attack on the Israeli team at the Munich Olympics.

Some two hundred extremist groups of this kind with as many as sixty thousand members are currently conducting their operations in this country. Some of them have adopted secret service techniques such as the establishment of secret cells consisting of only a few members.

The BfV cannot infiltrate its own agents into these groups. For reasons of language, if no other, it has to hire foreign agents and reward them well for the risks they take. A special department for the supervision of aliens is currently being built up in Cologne.

Most mystery surrounds the reasons for the increase of costs at the BND, the most secret of Bonn's intelligence services. The BND is headed by Gerhard Wessel who took over from the legendary General Reinhard Gehlen five year ago on 1 May 1968.

Its staff of five thousand collect intelligence reports from abroad and submit a daily report to the Chancellor's Office. Among the BND's most spectacular successes was the exact forecast of the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia and the Six-Day Arab-Israeli War.

Wessel describes his service as an organ for obtaining information likely to be of use in helping the government take decisions. Old-style Mata Haris and James Bonds have been replaced by scientists and academics who usually obtain information in quite legal fashion from public announcements.

BND activities are restricted by law to foreign intelligence. But the service hs often been suspected of growing increasingly active in the Federal Republic, a fact most recently [illegible] last year as a result of research conducted into the activities of some journalists [illegible] Bonn.

Well-informed sources in Bonn believe that the extra millions the Chancellor's Office now demands for the BND will be spent on the establishment and extension of the secret offices the service maintains in nearly all cities in the Federal Republic.

Opponents of the BND deduce from this that the service plans to branch [illegible] in the Federal Republic in future. The Chancellor's Office refuses to make [illegible] comment on the increase in the BND budget.

But there is an obvious need [illegible] extending the BND's network of contacts in the Federal Republic. Though the amount of intelligence reports [illegible] increasing, the BND is suffering from shortage of personnel which is proving more and more troublesome. The [illegible] guard General Gehlen brought with him from the Wehrmacht's Fremde Heere department are gradually nearing retirement age.

It is more difficult than ever to [illegible] new recruits. The snowball system whereby agents recruited new staff [illegible] among their friends and relations can [illegible] longer function as it is no longer the "intelligent daredevil" that is needed [illegible] much as scientists, specialists from [illegible] seventy academic disciplines ranging from doctors, cybemeticists and psychologists to nuclear scientists and sinologists.

It would be hard even for the [illegible] thousand odd staff at the BND to find [illegible] many specialists among their friends [illegible] relations. Instead, the organisation has [illegible] search painstakingly for likely candidates throughout the Federal Republic before recruiting them. The recruiting apparatus is as expensive as the specialists themselves.

Taxpayers in the Federal Republic each contribute an average 3.70 Marks [illegible] the three intelligences services in 1973. But they have the consolation that the intelligence services in the United States cost some twelve milliard Marks [illegible] those in the Soviet Union are estimated to cost one or two milliard more.

Horst Zimmermann

(Der Tagesspiegel, 11 April 1973)

Sociologist advises police on how to keep their tempers

How much mental strain can policemen take? What happens when they have to face a barrage of stones, metal objects and other missiles as recently happened during two days of street fighting in Frankfurt?

How does this sort of violence effect them? What do they feel when they see eighty of their colleagues injured, some seriously according to a statement issued by the police authorities? (The number of injured demonstrators could not have been fewer either).

Horst Grimminger, a sociologist employed by the Frankfurt police force, and his colleague Klaus Thiessen, a member of staff at the Hesse Police School where he [illegible] psychological instruction, have no ready answers at hand.

It is not that the "hypothetical element" imposes excessive demands on them. After all, they are both qualified men. Grimminger is even a sociologist of the Critical Frankfurt School and studied under Adorno. The reason is that they have not looked into the minds of those police cadets and policemen who attend their seminars.

Grimminger knows only too well that overcoming conflicts rationally is infinitely difficult. Both he and Thiessen do no more than "advise" their pupils at the police school before they are sent off to control demonstrations in Frankfurt.

The best opportunities they have are offered to them during instruction. The intense criticism they once had to face has now died down. Policemen, especially younger officers, are glad to escape their routine duties to attend classes and discuss matters with their tutors – mere lectures are frowned upon.

Discussions centre around theoretical cases. They are asked what they would do if a policeman refused to clear an untenanted house of demonstrators who had occupied it as his brother was in the front line and violence could not be ruled out. How should the police sergeant deal with this situation?

The aim of tuition is to avoid clashes. "The direction we point out to our students is that which will help them achieve the aims of the police force in a manner involving as little friction as possible," Grimminger comments.

Shortly after being appointed sociologist to the police force, Grimminger witnessed large-scale police activity at a rally in Frankfurt and was prompted to consider whether the police were pursuing false tactics.

He felt their traditional tactics during demonstrations to be a little too military and believed this encouraged the establishment of friend and foe categories with the result that officials at headquarters could register the course of demonstrations as "enemy movements".

Grimminger believes that confrontation will not be avoided until thinking no longer proceeds along these lines. Police and demonstrators could even cooperate as long as no punishable offences are committed.

But even then alternatives should be sought to help avoid large-scale clashes and the possibility of solidarity among large groups of the population against the police.

In view of the recent violence in Frankfurt, Grimminger believes that he will have to bolster the police up once again in his courses at the Hesse Police School. Like Thiessen, he refuses to rule out the possibility of individual officers losing control of themselves when violence escalates.

"When members of a squad are injured by stones and iron missiles, a sense of solidarity develops amongst the other officers, often making them forget all their psychological training," Grimminger claims. Thiessen takes a similar view.

"There is a point at which everyone will become aggressive," Grimminger adds. "But many people believe that the police will take a lot of stick before reaching this stage." The staff at Hesse Police School disagree, claiming that there is no firm indication of this.

Grimminger referred to one incident in Frankfurt when a demonstrator climbed on to a truck hosing his comrades down with water and turned the jet on to the police themselves.

One police officer clambered up after him and pushed the miscreant off the

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■ LABOUR RELATIONS

Narrow squeak for Vetter's wealth accumulation proposals

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

Heinz Oskar Vetter, head of the Trades Union Confederation (DGB), has won a Pyrrhic victory on capital wealth accumulation policy. Only 55 of the 134 DGB Federal committee delegates entitled to vote supported the scheme he favours. After a debate that was as thorough as it was controversial 52 voted against and 27 abstained or were absent.

The Metalworkers Union, the Public Services and Transport Workers Union (ÖTV), the Education and Science Trade Union and the Postal Workers Union, representing 55 per cent of all DGB members, have announced their opposition to the scheme.

They were supported at the meeting of the DGB Federal committee by the Leather Workers Unions, some delegates of the Mine Workers Union and the branch chairmen of the DGB itself.

But Vetter was able to get his scheme approved with the votes of his colleagues on the DGB executive and the other ten small and medium-sized unions affiliated to the organisation.

His scheme to assist workers to accumulate wealth pursues the twin aim of a constant and effective distribution of productive wealth and consequently a redistribution of economic power.

Firms should increase their amount of capital and transfer the new shares to decentralised funds administered not by banks or private capital investment societies but by representatives of the workers themselves. These funds would not compete with one another.

All workers and employees within private industry and the public services would receive an equal value of certificates if they did not exceed a [illegible] dispose of these certificates as they wished after a time limit of, say, seven years had elapsed.

Firms would also have to pay dividends on the shares contained in the fund. The money would not go directly to the owners of the certificates – the workers – but would be spent on hospitals, education and other important sectors of the infrastructure.

Firms would not have to hand over ready cash, the DGB argues, and they would not incur any costs to be passed on to the consumer. This scheme, it adds, does not endanger active tariffs policy nor socially-minded tax reform.

Opponents of the DGB scheme within the trade union movement such as ÖTV head Heinz Kluncker believe the scheme is politically unrealistic. The head of the Metalworkers Union has even described it as dangerous.

The reason for their dissent is that it diverts public interest from the Trade unions' real aims designed to reform society – an equal share in decision-making for workers at larger concerns and a thorough-going tax reform to finance social reform.

The Metalworkers Union therefore plans to propose a thorough re-examination of the DGB's aims in the social policy sector at the next DGB Federal Congress in 1975.

During the discussion that took place beforehand the individual trade unions' economic theorists had already expressed their doubts about worker participation in productive capital.

They doubt whether employees, both blue and white-collar, will work up any enthusiasm for certificates that bring them no interest and can only be sold after a certain time limit has elapsed. The DGB has only just decided that the certificates could be put up for sale after this period.

Trades union theorists argue that, as they bear no interest, the certificates will be sold at the earliest possible opportunity after the time limit has elapsed. The question is who will then purchase these certificates if capital is not to be concentrated by the banks and, consequently, the private economy.

Once the first time limit is over, they fear a considerable annual boost to spending power, amounting to several milliard Marks, which will automatically lead to an acceleration of the price spiral.

Gertrud Witt

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 April 1973)

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truck with the result that he landed on the road after striking the bonnet. "He lost his temper," Grimminger explains.

Grimminger also refers to the mass effect and the danger of contagion. The police only normally see what occurs in their immediate surroundings. It depends on the behaviour of their superiors whether or not squads act impetuously or rationally. "They only want clear orders," he explains.

Thiessen reports from his own experience that most officers in these stand-by squads have rarely performed duties on their own and lack the caution required in serious situations. "They then forget what they have been taught and their behaviour becomes irrational," he claims.

Grimminger does not want to give up his work even after recent events. He does not believe that it was only police violence which made the incidents so ugly. He is also concerned about the brutal behaviour of many demonstrators.

Frankfurt Police Chief Knut Müller claims that police cannot be psychologically trained like Pavlov's dogs. This cannot be allowed. The police must retain their ability to act independently, though this must of course be supplemented by skilful training at police schools.

"The Police cannot be set up on a pedestal," Müller comments. "They are as good and as bad as the rest of society." He concedes that some officers react unexpectedly under pressure.

Seen in this light, the sociologists and psychologists attached to the police force are not the wonder weapons that Thiessen claims. But they do not want to serve as a front for the police force either.

Hans Haibach

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 April 1973)

Printing workers union obtains 10.8 % pay increase

The Printing Workers Union recently indulged in a show of strength and after a number of warning strikes and a total withdrawal of labour obtained a 10.8 per cent pay rise for its members.

The rise of 10.8 per cent, compared with the thirteen per cent demanded, is the union's greatest success in the post-war era but the mood of the printers and typesetters is anything but jubilant.

Stability was writ large in everybody's mind when the metalworkers were given a pay rise of only 8.5 per cent. But this guideline is now obsolete as a result of [illegible] and tax increases. More and more members of the Metalworkers Union are demanding a new pay deal.

In view of the economic boom and increased profits, workers and trade union officials are gradually coming round to the opinion that they are having to shoulder the main burden of the government's stability policy.

The first reaction was the thirteen-per-cent demand by the Printing Workers Union. The final award of 11.3 per cent, including subsidiary agreements, is only 0.2 per cent below the Chemical Workers Union's demand and their claim is the next in the pipeline.

There is no longer much room for negotiation, even though the government believes that other unions will not treat the award made to the printers as a guideline for future pay deals.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 April 1973)

Cabinet approves new social welfare legislation

People of the Federal Republic will soon be able to obtain all the information they need about their civil rights from one department instead of having to chase from one authority to another, as they often do at present.

"Apart from having to give advice on the sector with which they are primarily concerned, various public departments will be obliged to provide information on all matters of welfare," Labour Minister Walter Arendt stated recently.

The Cabinet recently approved the general section of new social welfare legislation which should bring some clarification into this sector, increasing people's confidence in the State.

The Bill proposes that in cases of doubt people have a right to claim benefit, that in appropriate cases advance payments should be made and that in certain circumstances back payments should be subject to interest and passed on to the heirs when the person entitled to them dies.

The new Social Welfare Code will eventually cover all State payments organised on a long-term basis, including above all education of social security, welfare payments resulting from damage incurred to health and family allowances. Arendt has announced that further sections of the new Social Welfare Code will be available in Bill form by the end of the year.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 5 April 1973)

Working women

Nine and a half million women went out to work in the Federal Republic in April 1971. Though the number of women workers has remained largely constant in the last ten years, there have been differences in their age structure.

More and more young women are undergoing longer training courses, leading to a pronounced drop in the number of teenage girls going out to work. More married women are starting work or remaining in or returning to their posts, mainly in the white-collar sector. The proportion of mothers going to work has also increased sharply.

(Handelsblatt, 5 April 1973)

Persons who have already graduated from training courses but who want to obtain additional qualifications are more likely to be given financial backing by the State than those who are really in need of further training.

The government confirms that persons who are underprivileged because of their previous education suffer this [illegible] Promotion Report" which has just been approved by the Cabinet and which Labour Minister Walter Arendt will soon submit to legislative bodies and the public.

The report states that the Labour Promotion Law has proved basically successful since it took effect in 1969. It divides instruction into three categories – training, further training and re-training.

The number of persons backed financially by the Nuremberg-based Federal Labour Insitute rose from 83,000 to 288,000 between 1969 and 1971, falling slightly last year to 260,000. The report interprets the drop as a sign that the backlog has been cleared up.

But an analysis of grant statistics reveals that greatest interest in further training is displayed by workers who are already qualified. The proportion of unskilled workers is extremely low.

Labour Ministry's career training report

Though unskilled workers make up some 25.5 per cent of the labour force in this country, their share of the grant awards only amounts to 4.3 per cent. Women too suffer the same sort of discrimiantion. Only 20.7 per cent of the persons awarded grants under the scheme were women, though they make up 36.4 per cent of the total labour force.

Of the three branches of instruction supported, greatest importance is attached to further training. As many as 78 per cent of the 288,000 persons awarded grants in 1971 were attending courses of further training. Only twelve per cent were awarded grants for re-training and ten per cent for initial training courses.

The cost of the scheme has increased as rapidly as the number of persons covered, rising from 240 million Marks in the last six months of 1969 to just under 2.3 milliards in 1972. Expenditure is however expected to level off in the next few years, reaching 2.4 milliard Marks in 1973 and almost three milliard in 1977.

In the section dealing with finance the Labour Promotion Report raises two basic questions. Should the whole of the working population be included in the scheme so that it covers civil servants, the self-employed and members of family concerns as well as workers and should contributions to the scheme be made along different lines?

Four methods of providing money for the scheme are mooted – general taxation, a special tax raised specifically for this purpose, contributions by the firms themselves or the retention of the current system with a number of modifications such as the replacement of grants by loans.

The government has not yet made up its mind on these basic issues but intends to wait until the final report of the Career Training (Costs and Finance) Specialist Commission which is expected by the end of the year.

The Commission published its intermediate report a few weeks ago calling for the costs of career training to be financed out of a central fund to which employers would contribute.

Hans Leichbacher

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 April 1973)

EEC

Eurocrats strive to get agriculture out of a rut

MPs in the nine EEC member countries were so much at loggerheads about the agricultural pricing recommendations put forward by the European Commission that the only agreement they were able to reach was to recommend to the Commission that it have a rethink of its proposals.

If changes are to be made in what direction [illegible] dodged this issue. Community agricultural policies have to date always been formulated at late-night sessions. In the Commission, the Council of Ministers and now in the European Parliament. Everyone involved has been well aware for a long time that the policy has reached an impasse.

The actual problem in the price recommendations of the European Commission that led to such chaos in the European Parliament is the desire to return to genuinely communal prices after the monetary upheavals of 1969 and early this year.

To get round the ups and downs in Community currencies in the past few years a trick has been used. Officially communal prices have continued and have been calculated on the levels of 1969 for various national currencies. Fluctuations have been made up by so-called frontier levies and adjustment payments. This means that France is the only EEC country that continues to operate Community prices.

In Benelux, prices are 2.76 per cent higher, in the Federal Republic the latest figure is about seven per cent higher, while in Italy prices are about ten per cent below.

As far as the new members Britain, Denmark and Eire are concerned the original gap remains for the Danes while for the British and Irish it has grown by fifteen per cent on average. The three new members must bring their prices into line with the other six by 1977.

For this reason the Commission suggested that all farm-produce prices should be raised by a basic rate of 2.76 per cent by 1973–1974, although this would not apply to the Federal Republic and Benelux and Italy, while Britain and Eire would have to make up their losses from devaluation.

For these three countries an increase in the price of farm produce of about ten per cent will mean an even greater increase in food prices and a new round of wage claims that will virtually cancel out the beneficial effects of devaluation, namely cheaper industrial manufactures than are expected. For this reason the MPs and cabinet ministers of the three countries cannot be won over to the suggestions put forward by Brussels.

[illegible] argued that the system of price adjustments at EEC borders to equal out monetary differences have worked and thus price rises must be applied on a parity basis until the Community becomes a genuine economic and monetary union.

Without doubt Paris has since 1969 been applying pressure to force this union on the Community, in order to salvage the Community agriculture market. For this reason government leaders have acceded time and time again to Paris' demands.

This is the strange thing about it. The crusty old Community agriculture policy, despite criticism, has forced the EEC on the path to the EMU, and only for the sake of the agricultural policy was Paris the motive force behind progress towards integration, which was in fact in direct contrast to the Gaullist philosophy of the 'independent nation'.

This is the reason why Eurocrats drove the agricultural policy into ever new corners of the cul-de-sac intentionally. Only now with the EMU more or less certain to come about and political union more or less sure to follow in its footsteps sooner or later has Brussels seriously begun to think about new ways.

The European Commission has set the middle of the year as the deadline for the reorientation of its agricultural policy.

Erich Hauser

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 11 April 1973)

The European Commission's memorandum

As a preparation for negotiations among the European Communities, the nineteen African States already associated with the EEC and the nineteen British Commonwealth States about to take up associate membership of it the European Commission has produced a wide-ranging memorandum.

It does not contain any suggestions of a negotiating mandate, but simply gives impulses, as the French member of the Commission responsible for such matters M. Deniau stressed.

The result of these negotiations will have a decisive influence on the political relationships between Europe and African States in particular in the future . . .

British Commonwealth States in Africa, the Caribbean and Pacific will have the choice of joining in with this new agreement or reaching separate and more tenuous forms of cooperation with the Community.

Negotiations are due to begin on 1 August. All African States, both French and English-speaking, are endeavouring to join in as a bloc. We shall see whether they succeed.

So far only Malawi has formally agreed on close association with the Community. Other States of the British Commonwealth have not finally decided, first and foremost being the largest, Nigeria.

The European Commission is prepared to go along with the wishes of African States inasmuch as they are prepared to move for noticeable improvements in cooperation without producing any fixed and binding formulae of their own.

As a new element of cooperation, as opposed to forms of cooperation previously in practice, the Commission has suggested a system of adjustment payments in developing countries designed to stabilise export profits.

M. Deniau said that it would be most difficult to foresee how much this new system would cost at the stage of development negotiations have so far reached.

However, it could not cost much more than one hundred million dollars a year as far as he could see.

In the Commission's suggestions the idea has shone through that it would be possible to do without the repayment of adjustment contributions particularly in cases where the "current means" in the currency of the country in question was applied for the purpose of building up the economy of that country.

This is a principle that was applied in Europe after the War within the framework of the Marshall Plan and so today cheap loans at a low rate of interest are available in the Federal Republic from these funds.

The Commission made this suggestion because it is of the opinion that the maintenance of the existing free-trade zone, which allows African States free access to the market without customs duties, is by no means sufficient to [illegible] the economic development of these countries in the long run.

The new system of aid is not designed to replace worldwide agreements. It is, M. Deniau stressed, a new kind of element and an additional one.

The Commission has made it quite clear that it in no way intends to prevent developing countries from enjoying the same customs preferences within the free-trade zone that are afforded to other lands.

Developing countries would maintain full freedom.

In this way the Commission is aiming at the preferences so sharply criticised by the Americans in operation between the EEC and individual developing countries.

The decisive factor for the attitude of the Community, M. Deniau stressed, was the desire to extend general customs perferences to all developing countries and to expand the scope of these preferences so that the customs advantages afforded associated developing countries would gradually lose signifiance.

Thus, he said, adjustments in the sphere of profits on raw materials were all the more important.

As far as the scope of pure financial aid is concerned, and this is the last problem that will be solved, the Commission works on the principle that in future regulations drawn up should in no way be worse then the present ones and that no distinction should be made between older associated members and newcomers.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 7 April 1973)

Paris Summit proposals not yet implemented

Heads of government of the nine European countries agreed at the Paris Summit last October that their long-term aim should be a "European union" to be in operation by 1980. The first stage towards this was set for 1974 and yet we have seen once again that political intentions from on high are interpreted in widely differing ways at a lower level by ministers in various departments.

On 1 April the Community Fund for currency policy cooperation should have been founded. But governments could not agree on a matter which was apparently of [illegible] concern, where the Fund headquarters should be, and which would in time become the seat of the Community central bank as the Fund grew to become the Community bank of issue.

Luxembourg's wish to become a more important financial centre via the Fund is understandable and moreover justified to a certain extent by the treaty of 1965.

London's intention of overcoming the splintering Community institutions scattered throughout Brussels, Luxembourg and Strasbourg is practical and reasonable but at the present moment it is politically unwise.

It is no secret that a heavy burden is placed on the Community by the most recent currency crisis. The currency alliance, in which Britain, Italy and the Republic of Ireland are not participating anyway at the present moment is so precarious that a renewed currency crisis could shoot it to pieces.

In Italy a political debate is raging about whether the country can cope with the demands of the Community from the administrative, economic and social point of view, whether the country will remain a constant supplicant for Community aid or whether hurt pride will make it seek associated status only, like other Mediterranean countries.

Like Italy the smaller EEC countries felt they had been passed by in the crisis consultations of the Bonn, London, Washington and Paris Finance Ministers. The rumours circulating in Bonn that there would be a tripartite summit after the crisis added fuel to the fire of lost confidence.

London, Paris and Bonn in their turn were concerned about Luxembourg's being made the headquarters of the Monetary Fund. The demands made by Bonn, although understandable, were nonetheless detrimental to Luxembourg's position as a fiscal and financial oasis, which can only be considered indirectly in connection of the HQ.

Failure to keep the deadline for setting up the Fund, which is in fact no more than a new name for the minimal scheme of cooperation already operating among EEC countries, would not have been tragic in itself. But the schedule drawn up at the Paris Summit was a painstakingly worked out coordination of political concessions of all concerned aimed at joint progress.

For this reason it is likely that failure to keep to this deadline will lead to delays in other quarters.

Furthermore it seems that other decisions taken at the summit conference will at best only be fulfilled formerly. The report by Community Foreign Ministers on more far-reaching cooperation on foreign policy can now scarcely be viewed as a touch up coat of paint.

The second stage of progress towards an economic and monetary union as Vice-President Haferkamp of the EEC Commission hinted, will only mean modest progress in the sphere of general economic policy controls.

French officials have stated at meetings of experts to discuss joint research policy that the Paris Summit made no mention of an alteration to the Treaty, and thus everything is likely to remain practically as of yore.

The fact that the European Commission is making efforts to keep to its part of the schedule set by the Paris Summit is of little use if the political will of government leaders is not respected by ministers and bureaucrats in the various capitals.

Erich Hauser

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 3 April 1973)

EEC firms link-up office set up

The European Commission in Brussels has been granted special budgetary arrangements by responsible representatives of European governments, thus paving the way for the foundation of a "marriage bureau for companies".

This bureau for the promotion of cooperation between companies in the European Communities will be the first step in the sphere of joint EEC industrial policy.

The new institution will offer its services free of charge and will be directly subordinate to the European Commission. Its main task will be to channel information of a general nature to companies in the Community, to arrange contacts between companies and to forge closer links between professional associations. Smaller companies should be specially interested in the work of the new Community body, the Commission feels.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 12 April 1973)

BUSINESS

IBM Federal Republic goes from strength to strength

STUTTGARTER NACHRICHTEN

IBM, Federal Republic, balance sheet for 1972 shows some magnificent figures that must surely give rise to envy. This top subsidiary of the American computer company had turnover of 4,200 million Marks on which it made a profit of 380 million, sixty per cent more than the 239 million of the previous year.

These figures bear witness to the company's far-sighted policies. A large part of the company's hired equipment for data-processing is subject to the system of degressive depreciation, so that after the initial major decline in value the graph of depreciation levels out in the remaining years of life of the equipment.

In this way the amount that can be depreciated is increased from 678 million Marks to 834 million. Chairman of the IBM business management department W.A. Bösenberg sees it as wrong to regard this as simply an effort to build up inactive reserves. At the IBM conference in Stuttgart to discuss the balance sheet Bösenberg pointed out the major difficulties and risks that rapid technological development brings for a company hiring out expensive equipment. As soon as a new computer with a better price-performance ratio comes on the market old equipment is fit only for the scrapheap.

However juicy the profit may sound in the company's tax returns – degressive depreciation is not recognised by the Federal tax authorities – the taxation the company must pay is phenomenal. At 551 million Marks it is way in excess of the profit level.

The fact that it is less than last year's 586.6 million-Mark payment is due to the way in which profits were used this year.

In 1971 profits as a whole were kept back in reserve, but in 1972 225 million Marks were transferred to the parent company. This means a lower rate of corporation tax.

Thereby IBM in the Federal Republic has paid back the 300 million Marks which the parent company provided the year before for an increase in working capital to 900 million Marks. At the same time IBM is hereby complying with American regulations to ensure a greater degree of transference of profits from European subsidiaries of American companies so as to ease the balance of payments problem. By 30 March this year the paid-up capital in the company was increased by a further 200 million Marks – financed from profits carried forward of 531.5 (491) million Marks.

Turnover in 1972 was 4,200 million Marks, 18.1 per cent higher than the previous year. This was precisely the growth rate forecast by IBM in 1971. Returns on turnover on IBM have therefore increased from 6.6 to a highly respectable 8.9 per cent. The heads of other companies such as Siemens with returns of only 2.7 per cent on turnover in 1972 must be green with envy.

As in the past questions directed at IBM about how much their various divisions could be thanked for overall turnover touched on a company taboo. The only information to be released was that the data-processing division "enjoyed good results and the text-processing division came up with particularly good results."

This nuance is not surprising. For some time IBM has been stepping up its advertising of typewriters, copiers and the like. Walter Bösenberg says that the reasons for the company's success are the great efforts being made by business concerns and public bodies to rationalise their administration.

Computers of the 370 series which have taken over from the 360 series have been a great success, Herr Bösenberg said. This new equipment has a far better price-performance ratio.

Questions about the share of the market held by IBM in the Federal Republic and other parts of Europe also went unanswered. Herr Bösenberg pointed out the difficulties the company had experienced the year before in outlining its market. The figure of 80 per cent of the computer market which EEC authorities claim IBM enjoys is far too high, according to Herr Bösenberg. Nor will he accept such a bald statement as that IBM leads the market in Europe. He said: "IBM is one of the leaders of the market in computers which is hotly contested."

The course of the business year 1973 so far is regarded by Herr Bösenberg as being most pleasing. But in the case of customers with IBM who rely largely on exports there is a notable hesitation. As competition becomes more fierce IBM has managed to hold its own, Herr Bösenberg said. He hopes that the cutback in prices of between five and nine per cent as from 30 March will improve company business.

Jes Rau

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 7 April 1973)

Over 10,000 VWs sold in Japan

NRZ NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG

Volkswagen sold more than 10,000 cars in Japan in 1972, the first time this barrier has been broken in any year. This puts VW clearly at the head of imported car makes in Japan, which totalled 25,000.

Japan's VW importer, who also deals in Daimler-Benz and Volvo, has to compete against strong competition from the Japanese home market. As a result of high transportation costs all the way to Japan and various import levies the 'normal Beetle (1303), the most popular model in Japan, costs 935,000 Yen. This is more than 10.0000 Marks!

In comparison a Japanese car with similar specifications costs about 600,000 Yen. Nevertheless officials in Wolfsburg are optimistic that they can continue to 'build up their sales in the Land of the Rising Sun.'

And this optimism is not misplaced. Sales in the first two months of this year were up seventy per cent on the same period of last year. It is quite on the cards that more than 15,000 Volkswagens will be sold in Japan this year.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 20 March 1973)

Agfa seeks to expand where costs are cheap

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The West German-Belgian Agfa-Gevaert group (Antwerp/Leverkusen) intends to produce many of its cameras and projectors and cinematic equipment in Europe's "low-priced" countries. The company's administration said that after thorough examination of markets the Republic of Ireland and Portugal look likely candidates. The final decision should be taken in the next few weeks.

With investments totalling about thirty million Marks the new venture should create about 1,700 jobs abroad in the next three to four years.

The company board has given assurances that the new plan will not take work away from the group's camera factory in Munich, since Agfa has almost exhausted its production capacities in this country.

Including its plant in India the group estimates the value of its future foreign production centres at 100 million Marks or 25 per cent of total turnover in the photography sector.

Workers at factories in the group's home countries need have no worries need have no worries about the future, because production under the agreement with the Japanese firm Minolta runs out in the next few years. The reason is that after the alterations to parities the Japanese have become too expensive for Agfa, and Minolta wishes to use its own production capacities.

By the autumn a new microfilm camera (the 110 system) will be on the market with a corresponding range of films.

Company turnover in the financial year 1972 increased by 7.5 per cent to 2,250 million Marks (2,100 million Marks in the previous year). 50.8 per cent was equipment for amateurs and 47.7 per cent was for wholesale purchase and professional photographers. Profits were up by 24.1 per cent at 39,700,000 Marks (32, million last year). The company hopes for a further 7.5 per cent increase in turnover this year with a similar profit margin.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 April 1973)

The problems of supermarkets

Supermarkets have been driving customers away from retail shops in this country since the early sixties, and 100,000 little corner shops have given up the ghost. But now the supermarkets are beginning to complain. Strong competition has sprung up for them and the retail trade as a whole. Hypermarkets selling everything from yoghourt to a complete home furnishings have been built in the suburbs and countryside.

Last year four per cent of overall retail takings were chalked up in the Federal Republic by 283 "Einkaufszentren". In the next ten years their number is expected to double and by the mid-seventies they should have cornered ten per cent of the market.

These, at least, are the figures put out by the Ifo Economic Research organisation in Munich, but they are, if anything, too low. In the United States and Canada "Shopping Centers" enjoyed 41 per cent of the market in 1969.

This concentration of retail turnover does not, however, mean the death of small and medium-sized specialist shops. Last year Ifo reported that about 300 shopping centres were in the planning stage in the Federal Republic, but at the same time forecast that there would be a tendency for the smaller specialist shop in medium-sized towns to increase in importance.

Shopping centres do not belong to any one trading concern. They are jointly planned and built units comprising retail trade and service industries.

Among them is the largest in the Federal Republic which opened in March this year in defunct mining country between Essen and Mülheim the Rhein-Ruhr-Zentrum. This includes large wholesale and retail stores, four restaurants and cafés and an auto-service station as well as fifty retail shops offering a comprehensive range of goods.

Nevertheless specialist shops in large shopping areas are at a disadvantage. Many specialists with premises in a town are unable to afford a second shop in the rural shopping centre. But chain stores are always represented in the 29 largest shopping centres of the Federal Republic.

A few weeks ago one of the largest furniture companies in this country closed its branch in the centre of Mannheim for good after it had taken up premises at the Rhein-Neckar-Zentrum in Viernheim.

The biggest business is still done in the big cities. The Society for Consumer, Marketing and Sales Research (GFK) in Nüremberg made this prediction for 1973: "The 29 largest cities in the Federal Republic will continue to enjoy 32 per cent of purchasing power and 40 per cent of turnover in the retail trade."

[illegible] Ifo state, there will in future be more and more hyper-markets as part of city slum clearance and redevelopment programmes.

This trend towards the building of large shopping centres in metropolitan areas is causing headaches, and not just for retail associations. When the NRW provincial assembly produced a Bill for rural development, limiting the use of land for retail trade purposes so that towns should once again be fit to live in the National Association of Self-Service Stores (BdSW) in Bonn stepped in immediately and said: "The result of this plan could only be a monopolisation of building land so that competition is crushed. The consumer has to pay the bill."

Theo Siepert

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 7 April 1973)

Export boom expected to continue

DIE WELT

The economy of the Federal Republic has been dominated since last autumn by massive demand from abroad. The Ifo Institute for Economic Research believes that this trend will continue throughout this year. Exports in 1973 will be up considerably and last year's growth rate of 10 per cent will be easily beaten.

In its latest report Ifo suggests that this livening up of orders from abroad is partly due to speculation that the Mark is about to revalue.

Economic experts point out that the Mark has already gone up in value by nearly five per cent since January. Judging by this figure the cutback in growth of exports for 1973 will be about 2.5 per cent.

This takes into account the fact that the effects of the revaluation will not make itself felt before April and there will only affect nine months in 1973. The relative increase in the cost of exports as a result of revaluation is estimated at 2.5 per cent.

(Die Welt, 3 April 1973)

■ SCIENCE

Gravitational waves from outer space

Nordwest-Zeitung

Astrophysicists all over the world aim to review their ideas on the universe in general and the Milky Way in particular with the aid of nothing more than a series of massive aluminium cylinders held in place in vacuum chambers by means of loops of steel wire.

The phenomenon to which they are designed to testify is the gravitational wave structure predicted by Albert Einstein as long ago as 1916 in the event of, say, the explosion of a heavenly body.

Should a galactic catastrophe of this kind occur, gravitational waves lasting a second at the most in theory shoot through space. The aluminium cylinders are designed to respond to these waves from outer space by vibrating almost imperceptibly.

Were the existence of these gravitational waves to be proved, a new form of radiation would have been discovered. At the same time it would be explainable as a phenomenon deriving from a specific occurrence in outer space.

One of these cylinders (they look deceptively straightforward) has been taken into service at the Max Planck Institute of Physics and Astrophysics in Freimann, Munich. Its twin is to be found in Frascati, near Rome.

They both form part of a chain of ground stations all over the world designed to register gravitational waves. American, Soviet, British, French and Japanese scientists are also cooperating on the project.

Originally, though, the cylinders were the brainchild of US astrophysicist Professor Joseph Weber, who has been experimenting with them at the University of Maryland since 1958.

Professor Weber has shown remarkable pluck in sticking his neck out for all these years. The phenomenon he set out to observe by means of practical experiments seemed to be a needle in a haystack.

How on earth, for this was the problem, were extremely faint shocks from outer space to be registered on a planet that is subject to much more powerful and more frequent shocks close at home? How, for that matter, were extra-terrestrial shock waves to be distinguished from the home-grown variety?



Professor Heinz Billing with the gravitational cylinder at the Munich Max Planck Physics Institute (Photo: dpa)

What is more, all astrophysicists are agreed that even a large-scale catastrophe in outer space, such as the complete disintegration of a star dozens of times the size of our own Sun in the centre of our own galaxy, would make its presence felt on Earth in the form of so weak a gravitational shock wave that a Weber cylinder weighing 1.3 tons and measuring 1.53 metres in length by 66 centimetres in diameter would undergo vibration deflection amounting to a mere ten or fourteen centimentres.

This in its turn corresponds to not a tenth of the diameter of a neutron or a proton, combinations of which make up atomic nuclei.

Yet Joseph Weber would seem to have demonstrated that even difficulties of this kind can be overcome sufficiently to hold forth the promise of success.

His cylinders are suspended in such a way as hardly to respond even to medium-sized seismic tremors, and he has evolved a method of distinguishing between terrestrial and extra-terrestrial tremors that is as imaginative as it is simple.

In a nutshell, he uses at least two cylinders located several hundred, preferably several thousand kilometres apart. At these distances waves registered simultaneously can almost certainly be said to be extra-terrestrial in origin.

These vibrations, which are superimposed on the normal thermic vibration of the material, are registered with the aid of piezoelectric crystals, which are attached to the cylinder core in a layer several centimetres thick rather like first-aid plaster.

They respond to the sub-microscopic vibrations with electric charges of a few thousand millionths of a volt, not much but sufficient to provide an electronic pattern of the waves that can be amplified and further examined.

The Munich and Rome cylinders are Weber cylinders of the same size as those used by the Professor. The Munich cylinder was constructed with minute precision by Professor Heinz Billing and his associates and, like its "twin brother" in Frascati, rendered additionally sensitive.

These two cylinders are particularly interesting from the scientific point of view because they may well be the first to find a solution to what has come to be known as the Weber riddle.

Josepf Weber claims to have recorded impulses testifying to catastrophic occurrences in the Milky Way with amazing frequency.

If Weber's gravitational wave recordings are accurate thousands of stars dozens of times the size of our Sun explode yearly in the middle of our own galaxy alone, matter being transformed into energy.

Yet if this is the case the entire galaxy will have outlived its life-span in a mere thousand million years, according to Munich physicist Peter Kafka.

Can the Milky Way at one stage have been so extensive as to have been able to survive a reduction in size of this order for the past 10,000 million years?

The answer, Kafka feels, is no. Were so much mass to have been lost, centrifugal force ought to have broken up the rotating galaxy, and this drift apart would be observable.

This view is shared by nearly all astrophysicists, who cannot visualise the centre of our own Milky Way being such an astronomic melting-pot.

If, on the other hand, the vibrations recorded by Joseph Weber are gravitational waves and further assuming that the ensuing interpretation of the course of events is likewise accurate, the history of the universe is badly in need of being rewritten.

The experiments in progress in Munich and Rome must accordingly either disprove Weber's conclusions or necessarily inaugurate a revolution in the picture of the universe as seen by astrophysicists.

Even if Joseph Weber's work is disproved he will still merit credit for having started a ball rolling that might yet lead to new insights into the world we live in.

Rolf H. Simen

(Nordwest Zeitung, 29 March 1973)

Salt mines used to store oil

Underground salt mines along the North Sea coast of Lower Saxony are in the process of conversion into the country's most extensive storage facilities for reserves of crude oil and natural gas.

According to a statement made in Hanover by the state-owned company responsible for excavations and conversation work 33 caverns ten kilometres south of Wilhelmshaven are to be swilled empty starting this August.

By the time work is completed there will be storage facilities for twelve million cubic metres of material. The Federal government plans to store its reserves of ten million tons of crude oil in the disused Wilhelmshaven salt mines.

The cost of the project, which will take four years to complete, is estimated at 360 million Marks. Each of the underground caverns is roughly 600 metres in height. Work has already begun on the pithead installation of pipelines and pumps.

According to specialists crude oil is not the only material suitable for storage in disused salt mines. South of Oldenburg an underground gasholder with a capacity of 600,000 cubic metres of natural gas is being prepared in the same way. Sixty million cubic metres of gas are to be stored there as of next year.

In future disused salt mines will also prove useful as repositories for compressed air, with which electric power can be generated in the event of emergency requirements.

When power consumption is off peak surplus current can be used to pump air into the caverns. At peak periods the air can be rechannelled into the combustion chambers of a gas turbine and converted back into electric power via a generator.

Interest has already been shown abroad in the techniques of utilising natural underground storage facilities.

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 6 April 1973)

Enviromental research on the Baltic seabed

Kiel physicists recently unveiled to fellow-scientists the first fully-automated environmental measuring system for oceanological research.

Designed and constructed by Kiel University department of applied physics in conjunction with marine geologists and oceanologists, it is to be given its first public showing late this autumn at the Düsseldorf Interocean '73 trade fair.

The system is designed to be interchangeable. Measurement probes are only a few centimetres in length and can be swapped around as required. One unit can contain up to 32 antennae arranged as required.

At present the antennae available are designed to measure temperature, the oxygen content of the water, its salt content, light, pressure, acid rating and translucence.

Further antennae designed to ascertain the water's count of vegetation nutrients such as nitrates and phosphates are in the process of development. They should prove particularly useful for marine biologists.

Readings are wired to data processing equipment on the mainland, where they are stored and evaluated. The measurement programme can likewise be amended from headquarters by means of wired instructions.

Information is transmitted and instructions relayed by means of auxiliary computers housed in the buoys from which the measurement systems are suspended. Twenty items of information can be relayed once every 2.6 seconds.

Project scientists, headed by Professor Gotthilf Hempel, hope by means of the research programme to study the interaction between the seabed and the water above it, sedimentation in relation to water currents, organic production, living and dead matter in the water and exchanges between sediment and the water.

One target the partical use of which is more readily apparent is an answer to the question: what effects can artificially induced changes in the physical and chemical environment have and what form may they take?

There is an evident link with issues relating to marine pollution here.

Work on this aspect of the project is in progress in a one-square-kilometre zone of the Western Baltic, off Boknis Eck. The area has been cordoned off with the aid of buoys.

This, then, is the Kiel research scientists' marine laboratory. The nerve centre of the location is a radio transmitter housed in a steel tower extending down to the seabed at a depth of eleven metres (six fathoms).

Transparent plastic domes are mounted on the seabed and, like underwater greenhouses, maintain artificial conditions corresponding to overfertilisation of the sea.

Old commercial vehicle tyres also come in useful. They are suspended in the water at various depths in order to catch sediment, and provide a convenient means of ascertaining the extent of and speed with which sediment is deposited and new sediment formed.

These experiments are being supervised with the aid of the compartmentalised measurement system. In instances where automation is not yet up to the task – the observation of fish, for instance – divers lend a hand. The university diving club, which has 22 members, is continually on call to conduct observations. The project supervisers also hope before long to be allocated a small research vessel the size of an oceangoing cutter. The vessel would primarily serve duty as a base ship for the divers.

Dr Harald Steinert

(Nordwest Zeitung, 11 April 1973)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Huf rotary engine outwankels Wankel



"The Wankel engine is no more than an interim solution," claims Professor Franz Huf. What he means is that it is merely the forerunner of his own rotary piston engine.

Like the rotary engine invented and developed by Felix Wankel of Lindau, Franz Huf's engine also hails from Lake Constance on the border between this country and Switzerland.

Dr Huf who holds the chair of mechanical engineering at Constance engineering college, has developed an engine that he describes as the "simplest combustion engine conceivable."

It is a rotary-piston engine in which the piston rotates on its own axis in a kind of double cylinder. The double cylinder can be compared with a horizontal figure of eight with a gap in between in which the piston rotates from side to side.

On the strength of the design of the piston and cylinder and with the aid of a compression pump the piston serves a combustion chamber on either side.

The secret of the new engine is the shape of the piston. In contrast to the Wankel system, in which the piston is, as it were, a triangular disc, the Huf piston is roughly circular, as is the cylinder, but neither are entirely circular and combustion chambers are formed in the gaps, so to speak. Were they not there, the piston would rotate to no effect.

The piston design is a trochoid, that is, the path in a fixed plane of any point in a moving coincident plane when a given curve in the latter plane rolls without sliding on a straight line or an arc or circle in the former plane.

To take a simple analogy, you must visualise a light bulb fastened to the tyre of a car that is rolled over a billion and the whole process photographed in the dark. Provided the exposure time were sufficiently long the bulb would describe a trochoid on the film.

In the Wankel engine the cylinder is trochoidal in shape. In the Huf engine it is thee piston. The diameter of Huf's piston corresponds to the narrowest point in the figure of eight.

It is at this point, in the engine block rather than the piston, that the packing strip sealing off the two cylinders against one another is mounted.

When the piston is in motion the shape of the piston and the cylinder largely ensures that the two cylinders are sealed off from one another.

The circular shape of the piston represents an improvement on one of the shortcomings of the Wankel engine, which in theory is not as easy to gasket-seal as the conventional combustion engine even.

The Huf engine's compression is high and can be "increased ad infinitum," according to the Professor, so much so that it would make a good diesel engine.



Professor Franz Huf with his rotary engine (Photo: Rupert Leser)

Diesel engines are packed twentyfold and their combustion of toxins is far more satisfactory than that of conventional engines. "My engine is designed to be equally satisfactory in terms of environmental protection," Professor Huf claims.

He further points out that his engine in either two- or four-stroke versions and that thy packing strip is not subject to centrifugal force.

Patent and licence rights for Franz Huf's invention have been taken out by Dornier System of Immenstadt on Lake Constance, and options taken out by Westinghouse of the United States.

Professor Huf's students have, over the years 1958 to 1972, participated in developments, completing some 2,000 drawings a year, 200 of which have been selected for use.

Huf pays tribute to the enthusiasm shown by his students. "This process of selection that would not have been possible in a commercial enterprise formed the basis of developments," he says, adding that he had also encountered a great deal of mistrust.

Providing development work is continued in earnest Franz Huf feels that the engine could be ready for commercial manufacture in a year's time.

Erwin Wangel

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 29 March 1973)

■ AROUND THE ARTS

Pablo Picasso – the 20th century genius



Pablo Picasso died in his villa at Mougins on the French Riviera on 8 April. He was 91. "There is no other example of an artist achieving such fame during his lifetime," Gotthard Jedlicka, the Swiss art historian comments.

The picture of a thick-set, bald-headed man with dark penetrating eyes and dressed in an old pair of shorts and sandals has appeared in newspapers and illustrated magazines many times over the past years.

Picasso was always able to astonish the world. His love affairs were as sensational as the complexity of the artistic styles and forms of expression he employd since his youth. Shortly before his eightieth birthday he married 35-year-old Jacqueline Roque.

Looking at his life's work is like looking into a kaleidoscope. New aspects are constantly revealed, all similarly fascinating, no two alike. Styles are usually abandoned a few years after achieving their breakthrough in order to provide scope for new movements though they are revived a few years later.

The sure manner in which he mastered artistic techniques enabled him to use the most varying forms of artistic expression. He painted, drew, sculpted, made lithographs and pots. His production was inexhaustible. His ceramic designs made the sleepy village of Vallauris in the south of France into a flourishing industrial community.

But Picasso's life was typified by contradiction. A convinced revolutionary and one-time Communist, he earned millions from the sale of his works. He claimed that his wealth enabled him to live like a worker with a good deal of money.

Picasso owned a number of mansions on the Côte d'Azur though they were sparsely furnished and books, documents and pictures were piled untidily on the floor. He displayed a total indifference to his environment.

There were times when it appeared that the most famous artist ever to have lived – a Picasso exhibition in Hamburg in 1955 attracted 120,000 visitors, forty thousand more than the final of the football championship in Hanover the same year – was deliberately toying with his fellow humans – lust for sensationalism.

But in his often provocative and always fascinating pictures Picasso captured perfectly the unrest and ambiguous character of the twentieth century. Everything that occupied his mind and aroused his emotions was recorded in his work – his likes, commitments, family events, his various homes, the faces of the women he loved and his four children. Everything was set on canvas in transformed, distorted or refined form.

Picasso justifiably rejected all attempts to dub him an abstract artist. "There is no such thing as abstract art," he would say. "You have to have a starting point." His work contains a violet and wild delight in the infinite number of ways that life manifests itself. That is one reason for his immense appeal.

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain, on 25 October 1881, the son of a painter. Picasso was his mother's maiden name. A child prodigy, he was first educated by his father before attending the academies of Barcelona and Madrid. At nineteen Picasso moved to Paris where he settled in 1904.

Two years later he made the acquaintance of Matisse, Braque and Kahnweiler, the gallery-owner who helped Picasso make his breakthrough. Toulouse-Lautrec, Van Gogh, Ingres and Daumier influenced the early Picasso but his particular style can already be recognised in his first works.

Picasso entered his Blue Period in 1903 before starting his Red Period in 1905. At the end of this period in 1907 Picasso became a Cubist under the influence of Cézanne and produced many experimental works depicting space on a two-dimensional surface. Picasso turned to Surrealism in the mid-twenties.

Picasso has been described as the busiest artist in the world. He produced over fifteen thousand known works thousands of graphic prints and drawings and a large number of ceramic works and sculptures.

One of the works that helped him achieve international fame was *Guernica* produced for the Spanish pavilion at the 1937 World Fair in Paris as a protest against the annihilation of the North Spanish village of the same name during the Civil War. His works for the Unesco building in Paris and his frescos for the chapel in Allauris also became well-known.

Picasso supported the Spanish Republican government and was head of the Prado from 1936 to 1939. He returned to Paris after Franco's victory and never came to terms with the new regime.

Picasso has received many awards, including the Peace Prize of the 1950 Warsaw Peace Congress for his famous *Dove of Peace* and the 1967 Lenin Peace Prize.

Picasso died a month before the opening of an extensive exhibition of his works in Avignon. The exhibition will contain 201 works produced during the last two years and will be open until September.

Karla Eckert

(Kieler Nachrichten, 9 April 1973)

Viktor de Kowa dies in West Berlin

Hannoversche Allgemeine

Viktor de Kowa died in Berlin on 8 April, a year after celebrating fifty years in the theatre. He was 69 and had been seriously ill for some time. He will be remembered for his accomplishments as actor, producer and director-general.

During the final war-time years he was [illegible] Theatre and the Komödie Berlin. As founder of the Tribüne he was one of the first persons to revive the Berlin theatre scene after 1945.

Viktor de Kowa's early career did not predestine him for the stage. The son of a Silesian land-owner, he was in line to join the Royal Saxony Cadet Corps when the end of the First World War thwarted these plans.

He wondered whether he should have his artistic talents trained at the Dresden Academy of Art but then decided to enter the theatre under Erich Ponto in the same city.

He made his debut at a small open-air theatre in Saxony and was then given a number of minor roles at the Dresden Staatstheater. He continued learning his trade in Lübeck, Frankfurt and Hamburg before making his breakthrough in Berlin under Max Reinhardt in 1928.

A few years later Viktor de Kowa was skilfully dividing his time between film and stage. *Kleiner Mann, was nun?*, *Wenn ich König wär'* and *Versprich mir nichts* were box-office successes and he charmed audiences in the Preussisches Staatstheater with his performances of Shakespeare, Shaw and Beaumarchais under Gustaf Gründgens.

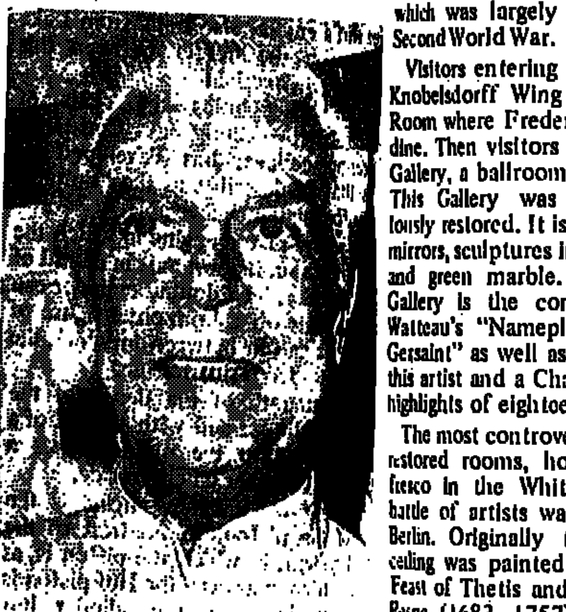
This ideal mixture of character studies and comic roles continued throughout his film, stage and television career. His performance as Mephistopheles at Vienna's Burgtheater will never be forgotten nor will his role in Käutner's film version of Zuckmayer's *Des Teufels General* in which he played a power-crazy SS-man alongside Curt Jürgens.

Viktor de Kowa worked on some 150 films as actor, director, script-writer or producer. His run of success masks the fact the he was unable to accept a ten-year contract in Hollywood for political reasons. The year was 1936.

But acting was not de Kowa's only love. He continued to paint and pictures were exhibited in many cities in the Federal Republic as well as in Vienna, Chicago, New York and Tokyo.

The profits he made from his paintings were sent to the SOS children's villages. De Kowa was always socially and politically committed. In 1931 he accepted a major role in the anti-war film *Die andere Seite*.

The lessons he learned from this film stuck with him for ever. Always a convinced pacifist, he founded the [illegible] movements after the end of the Second World War and joined the Moral Rearmament movement in Caux.



(Photo: [illegible])

In 1961 de Kowa was elected president of this country's Film Producers' Union and a year later head of the Art Union affiliated to the Trades Union Confederation.

Whenever asked about his great success de Kowa would never mention his triumphal career as an actor or his achievements as a painter or writer but his marriage with Michiko Tanaka, a Japanese girl.

She was one of the greatest coloratura singers in the world when she married de Kowa in 1941. Her reputation was international and her name was engraved on to the doorway of the Mozarteum in Salzburg for her Mozart interpretations.

Richard Reinke

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 9 April 1973)

Herbert von Karajan celebrates his 65th birthday

Herbert von Karajan celebrated his 65th birthday on 5 April in Salzburg, his birthplace, where he is currently taking part in rehearsals for the 1973 Easter Festival.

The son of a Salzburg physician, he first studied in the Mozarteum in his home town before being admitted to the Vienna Academy of Music. He studied to be conductor during his seven years at the Stadttheater in Ulm.

He became Germany's youngest senior conductor when appointed to this post in Aachen at the age of 27 and first conducted at the Berlin Staatsoper when thirty. After 1939 Karajan worked in Berlin before his career in Vienna began with a concert with the Philharmonic in 1946. In 1947 he started conducting the concerts of the Vienna Symphony Orchestra.

Karajan was elected head conductor for life of the Berlin Philharmonic in 1956



and appointed artistic director of Vienna State Opera the same year. After a number of international [illegible] Karajan had a serious dispute with the Austrian education Minister in July 1964 and withdrew from his commitments in Vienna.

Karajan now concentrated on the Berlin Philharmonic and the Salzburg Festival in which he has taken part since 1948. In 1967 he started the Salzburg Easter Festival, largely at his own risk, and the first Bruckner Concert [illegible] to take place in Salzburg this Whitsun.

Karajan has done a great deal for young musicians in recent years. The Herbert von Karajan Foundation organises competitions for conductors in Berlin as well as financing research work into the mental and physical processes involved in playing and listening to music.

Klaus Gruber

(Nordwest Zeitung, 5 April 1973)

■ ARCHITECTURE

Berlin's Charlottenburg Castle restored

It took 28 post-war years, but at last Berlin has a great chateau which can be called a first class work of art: Charlottenburg.

It was once alongside Berlin's *Schloss*, Potsdam and Königsberg, the fourth royal Prussian residence. The restoration of magnificent reception rooms, which were among the most beautiful salons of the eighteenth century, completes the reconstruction work of Charlottenburg, which was largely burnt out during the Second World War.

Visitors entering the new rooms in the Knobelsdorff Wing first enter the White Room where Frederick the Great used to dine. Then visitors go on to the Golden Gallery, a ballroom 42 metres in length. This Gallery was particularly meticulously restored. It is filled with impressive mirrors, sculptures in white and matt gold and green marble. At the end of the Gallery is the concert hall containing Watteau's "Nameplate of the Artdealer Gersaint" as well as three other works by this artist and a Chardin, one of the great highlights of eighteenth century painting.

The most controversial attraction in the restored rooms, however, is the ceiling fresco in the White Room. A pitched battle of artists was fought over this in Berlin. Originally the 17 by 7 metre ceiling was painted with "The Wedding Feast of Thetis and Peleus" by Antoine Pesne (1683–1757), a French painter who was summoned to the Berlin court in 1710. Among his greatest works are protraits of the royal family and Prussian court of Frederick the Great.

This painting was destroyed during the War and only black and white photos exist of it, so an exact copy was not possible. The idea was forwarded that the ceiling should be painted with a modern abstract. Professor Hann Trier was called in to propose a design. At the same time Professor Manninger began attempting to reconstruct the original. Both works were put on public exhibition. Eighty per cent of people questioned were in favour of the Pense. But Berlin's Senator for Art decided that the modern work would be used.

The outcome is by no means unpleasing. Hann Trier has used the pastel colours of Rococo. In this way he was able to give the ceiling the impression of weightlessness of the Heavens, which it had with the Pense work. Large fields of colour are beautifully arranged with whirlpools and woven work.

Light blues, orange and brownish tones predominate. Even opponents of the idea of using modern art in such an old building came out in favour of this solution when they saw it, and in fact this Abstract work in the spirit of Rococo can be reckoned to be better than any copy of the old painting, which for technical reasons would never be able to reproduce the splendour of the original.

Today Charlottenburg, taking the outline of a municipal chateau once built by Andreas Schlüter on an island in the River Spree is the only major chateau in Berlin. At the same time it is a magnificent witness to the fervour for building of the Prussian kings.

From Friedrich I to Friedrich Wilhelm IV all Prussian kings, with the exception of the thrifty Soldier King, called in noted artists to work on the chateau. Their names include: Nering, Schlüter, Eosander, Knobelsdorff, Langhans, Boumann and Schinkel.

In the early 1950s restoration of Charlottenburg began. The copper-covered cupola was restored with the help of old blueprints. The gilded Fortuna was soon again waving her cloak in the wind. Schlüter's Reiterdenkmal was restored in the Courtyard of Honour in honour of the Great Elector. For a long time it had been on the Lange Brücke at the chateau, but during the Second World War, while being carried on a overloaded barge, it sank in Lake Tegel.

By 1956 the exterior had been completely restored and in 1959 the last work was done on the nearby buildings, including the famous Schinkel Pavilion.

Reconstruction of the interior was carried out in various stages. Seemingly endless painstaking work was necessary. Tapestries were made in Lyons, exact replicas of the originals. Craftsmen worked with gold braid, gold lacquer and gold stucco. The rooms were furnished with Chinese furniture and European copies of it, as well as inlaid and carved furniture of the period around 1700.

The walls were once again decorated with pictures by Pesne, Weidemann and Schoonjans. The artistically carved Oak Gallery which looks particularly attractive in candlelight, the china cabinet with a picture of the Goddess Aurora on the top with old Asian porcelain vases in wall niches and the richly decorated chapel by Eosander have been restored.

Today Charlottenburg serves various purposes. The Berlin Senate holds its official receptions in the reception rooms. Queen Elizabeth II and President Nixon have been guests there. Chamber concerts are held in the Oak Gallery. The Art Museum is in the Knobelsdorff Wing. This gives a comprehensive view of the arts and crafts of Europe from the early Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century.

The Museum of Early and Prehistoric Times is now housed in the Langhans Building with its exhibition of Stone Age materials about 25,000 years old, the Brandenburg "Königsgrab von Seddin" and Viking swords.

Now it has been restored Charlottenburg goes without question on the list of the most important houses in Europe. It is not only a work of art but also an important part of history. The strenuous work that has been going on at Charlottenburg for years to restore the chateau to its former glory has been well worth while.

Liselotte Müller

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 7 April 1973)

Charlottenburg Castle, with Schlüter's statue of the Great Elector in the foreground (Photo: Klaus Lehnartz)

Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach – architect of the Late Baroque

Little is known about the personality of Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach. Apart from a few extant letters there is no other evidence. The churches and palaces designed by the most important architect of the late Baroque period bear witness to his genius.

In addition the work of this universally talented artist is contained in five volumes of copperplate engraving "Entwurf einer historischen Architektur". Fischer von Erlach created in these copperplates the first international history of building, from the seven wonders of the Ancient World (commencing with Solomon's Temple to his own works, which, naturally enough, he presents as the last link in a long chain of architectural creation.

When Johann Bernhard Fischer was born in Graz on 20 July 1656 the Thirty Years War had just ended. A new epoch was beginning. Architecture took the forefront among the arts. By these time Gothic had become outmoded.

The maestri of Italian High Baroque came northwards. Anyone in Germany who wanted to study art had to cross the Alps to the south.

Fischer, like his father a sculptor, moved to Rome and came under the influence and the spell of the famous Roman masters Bernini and Borronini. In the Eternal City he decided to become an architect. In 1687 he returned to Austria and three years later in a competition for the design of a triumphal gateway for the arrival of Joseph I, who had become Austria emperor at the age of 12, to Vienna, he beat the popular Galli-Bibiena. In 1693 the Prince Archbishop of Salzburg commissioned him to design four buildings for the Church.

Fischer, being well-versed in the history of art and having learned his profession amid Italian High Baroque and admired the works of late antiquity in Rome, attempted an amalgam of various styles.

For him the oval was the ideal shape. The most beautiful of his church designs in Salzburg is the Kollegienkirche with its convex facade with twin towers.

But Fischer decided to make Vienna his home. He was involved in the first drafts for Schloss Schönbrunn, which was to out do Versailles. He built many town mansions in Vienna including the palace for Prince Eugen, and designed country houses and pavilions which he later published in his architectural history on which he worked for 16 years. The Emperor made Fischer his chief architect and he became the first German artist to be raised to the nobility. From then on he called himself Fischer von Erlach.

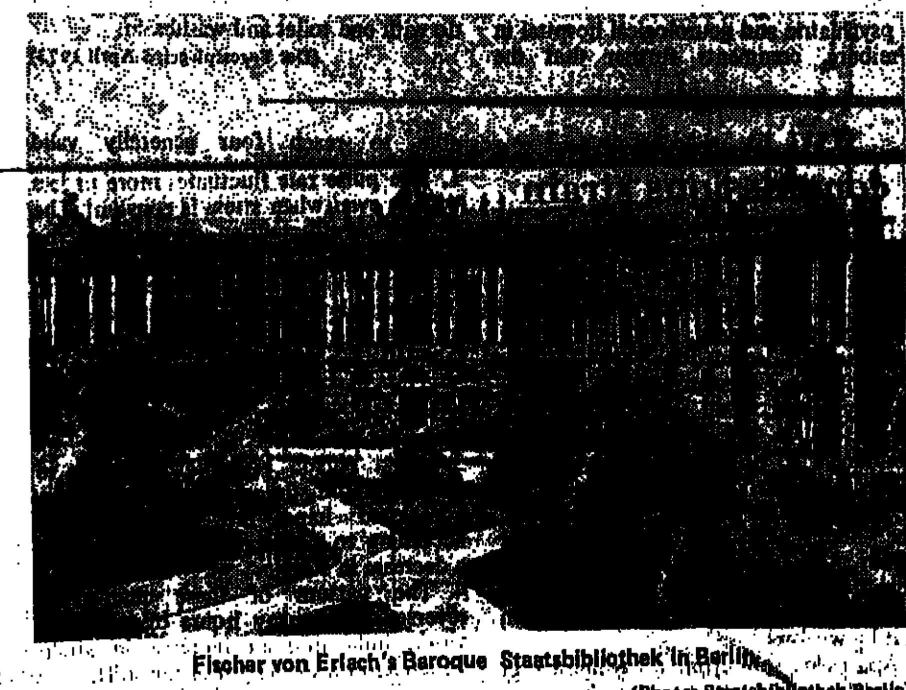
In Berlin in 1704 and 1705 this master of Austrian Baroque came upon the designs of Schlüter and was influenced by them. At the height of his creative genius he designed the Hofburg in Vienna of which only the library with its expansive Baroque interior was actually built.

The completion and crowning of Fischer von Erlach's long architectural [illegible] planning and execution of the Karlskirche in Vienna. This Votivkirche, which the Emperor Charles VI had promised to build in 1713 during a terrible plague if the plague ceased, is in honour of Karl Barromäus. It contains elements of form taken from Italian High Baroque, the French early Classical period and aspects of late antiquity. On two gigantic columns with a spiral motif the life history of St Karl Barromäus and the miracles he performed are depicted. This is one of the most spectacular buildings of German Late Baroque.

Building of the Votivkirche began in 1716 but its creator did not live to see its completion. He died 250 years ago on 5 April 1723. Completion of the Votivkirche and other works by Fischer von Erlach was supervised by his son Josef Emanuel.

H. Lehmann

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 April 1973)



Fischer von Erlach's Baroque Staatsbibliothek in Berlin (Photo: Staatsbibliothek Berlin)

■ HEALTH

2nd musical therapy congress in Berlin

"Of all arts, music has the deepest influence on the soul. The legislature should therefore support it generously," Emperor Napoleon once claimed. The Health Ministry in Bonn seems to have taken his words to heart – 250 years after they were spoken.

The Health Ministry has decided to give financial backing to the Second musical therapy congress taking place in Berlin on 11 May 1973. Three hundred experts from throughout Euro... congress will help their young science achieve its breakthrough.

The Ancient Greeks found that music had an influence on the organism but more thorough research has only begun in recent years. Some of the findings have been sensational:

- Dr Gerhard Harrer of Salzburg found that Dixieland music increased his patients' pulse rate from 72 to 124. Respiration became deeper and extremely irregular.
- Music lessens the stomach's acid production, Professor Ludwig Demling of Erlangen found. Mozart's *Eine kleine Nachtmusik* and to a lesser extent Beethoven's Fifth were judged to be suitable items to reduce the level of acid in the stomach and prevent or cure ulcers.
- Music was used at the South Hamburg ... as part of the rehabilitation of sufferers of brain damage and multiple sclerosis. Professor Robert Charles Behrend, the head of the centre, observed that slow waltzes, blues, Baroque marches and slow versions of the English and German national anthems formed the best accompaniment to training sessions for patients with paralysed limbs. The old hit *O Donna Clara* was used successfully with older patients.
- Dr H.M. Sutermeister, the Berne researcher, claims that the well-ordered music of Johann Sebastian Bach is most successful for the treatment of women while fast light music is best for schizophrenics.
- Tests conducted by Dr Günter Last of Straubing revealed that a Polish lullaby sent sanatorium patients to sleep more quickly than various sleeping tablets.
- French and Swedish doctors play music in labour wards to make births easier. Dentists, especially in Scandinavia, reduce their patients' pain by providing an intensive musical background.

But the main field of musical therapy, as in Biblical times, is in the treatment of mental disorders and diseases. Researchers, mainly neurologists, are currently trying to develop more effective methods of treatment.

They also make their patients play music of their own and astonishing cures are sometimes achieved with the most primitive of instruments. Singing in groups is also used to treat neurotic disorders.

Dr Christoph Schwabe of Leipzig reports that folksongs encourage emotional stability and the feeling of security while singing canons eases reintegration into society.

Dr Hans-Georg Jaedicke of Hahnenklee uses parts of the *Well Tempered Clavier* and other organ works by Bach for the group therapy of psychotic patients.

Although a National Association for Music Therapy has existed in the United States since 1950, the Federal Republic's counterpart is only a few months old. "But we already have 170 members and people are joining every day," Dr Harm Willms, the Berlin nerve specialist who is also the Association's first head, comments.

Lajos Schöne/PAM

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 7 April 1973)

Liver patients

Physical exercise adapted to the disposition of the patient is of more benefit to chronic liver sufferers than the months of rest that are usually prescribed as the basic course of treatment.

Writing in the *Deutsche Medizinische Zeitschrift*, Professor F. H. Franken and B. Wiechers of St Joseph's Hospital, Wuppertal, claim that two ten to twenty-minute spells on a bicycle machine a day will have no adverse effect on the functioning of the liver of chronic patients.

Instead, the patients find the strain satisfying. Franken and Wiechers therefore back the demands of other researchers who have called for a tailor-made physical exercise programme for all chronic liver sufferess.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 March 1973)

Orthopaedic congress

The annual general meeting of the Federal Guild of Orthopaedic and Surgical Mechanics and Technicians to be held in Berlin's Congress Hall from 23 to 26 May will take the form of an international congress on orthopaedic techniques.

Stating this, Heinz Pfau, head of the Berlin Guild and deputy head of the Federal Guild, claimed that some 1,500 delegates would come to the congress from the Federal Republic, all European countries, the United States and Japan.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 5 April 1973)

Too few beds at psychiatric clinics

Professor Rudolf Degkwitz of Freiburg, president of the Psychiatric Association, recently drew public attention to the disastrous state of psychiatric care available in this country.

In a memorandum addressed to the Bundestag committee responsible for questions of welfare he attacked the shortage of beds, psychiatric hospitals, qualified staff and rehabilitation centres.

At the same time he told the *Medical Tribune* that the untenable state of affairs within the psychiatric care service offered by the State could be remedied throughout the whole of the Federal Republic with the money it takes to build 25 kilometres of motorway.

The memorandum goes into the issue more deeply. The World Health Organisation has recommend that there should be a minimum of three beds in psychiatric hospitals for every thousand inhabitants – in the Federal Republic there are only 1.84. The psychiatric hospitals are overcrowded, it claims, because many of the cases admitted should not be there in the first place.

Professor Degkwitz, who is also head of a psychiatric and neurological hospital in Freiburg, comments further that the opportunities for treatment in the Federal Republic have not kept pace with population growth or recent advances in this field.

"Our real problem is the excessively abrupt transition between hospitalisation and outpatients departments," he claimed. Advice and care centres must be set up both within neurological hospitals and independent of them so that patients can gradually be reacclimatised to their work and everyday life, he recommends. Special treatment centres can also be set up for alcoholics and elderly patients with mental disorders.

Psychiatry is still faced by an alarming staff problem. Doctors, social workers, occupational therapists, sisters and nurses are all in short supply.

Professor Degkwitz attacks the false priorities set in the finance policy sector. The Federal state of Baden-Württemberg spent five million Marks on providing covered accommodation at a football stadium for instance but refused to allocate any money to local psychiatric hospitals where, he claims, between twenty and thirty patients have to make do with one toilet and washbasin.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 5 April 1973)

VW Foundation commissions strain at work study

Darmstadt Technical University's department of labour studies recently concluded its research into the strain felt by people at work. The team was headed by Professor Rohmert and backed by the Volkswagen Foundation, Hanover.

The project attached great store to examining the actual working situation instead of simulating it under laboratory conditions. As a result the findings will probably be of practical importance when planning working methods in future.

Part of the 390,000 Marks donated by the Volkswagen Foundation was spent on a multi-channel transmitter which enabled the researchers to take various measurements without interrupting their guinea pigs' working day.

When judging the amount of strain felt by people at work, the researchers were able to make use of laboratory tests to determine eye movements and changes in the muscles used in work as well as the rapidity of heartbeats.

These tests provided the basis necessary for obtaining measurements on the factory floor, well away from the laboratory. A series of experiments was conducted to probe the changes in the electrical tension caused by work.

These changes manifest themselves in the human organism through muscle strain and eye movements. By examining this fluctuation in tension, the researchers hoped to obtain information on the strain felt by workers.

Apart from submitting a large number of quantitative findings, the researchers were able to reach four generally valid ...

1. The pulse rate fluctuates more or less widely, even when stress is constant. The amount of fluctuation depends on the extent of the strain. This phenomenon has only been examined to a limited extent in the medical world and demonstrates the inter-disciplinary significance of the Darmstadt project.
2. The pulse rate also indicates the amount of strain even when work is not manual.
3. As a person grows accustomed to manual labour, the coordination between eyes and hand movements changes according to a regular pattern, indicating a decrease in strain.
4. The pattern of these changes is reversed after many hours of industrial work, indicating an increase in strain dependent on the length of the shift.

(Die Welt, 31 March 1973)

Younger drug takers

The average age of drug consumers in the Federal Republic is steadily decreasing, the DAK sickness insurance company claims. An eight-year-old drug-taker was found during a campaign it conducted last year to fight drug abuse. Normally the lowest ages registered fall into the ten to fourteen age range. Most consumers are around eighteen.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 April 1973)

Drug abuse

Abusing prescribed drugs can lead to blood diseases, Professor Theodor Büchner, the Münster haematologist, told a recent medical congress. He claimed to have encountered four different types of blood disease caused by pharmaceutical products. They included haemolysis involving the breakdown of red blood cells – and a reduction on the blood's coagulative characteristics.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 5 April 1973)

Sex inhibiter

Schering of West Berlin have developed a new drug to counteract an excessively potent sex drive. The drug will be available in tablet form from the beginning of May. Treatment with the drug will help sexual offenders by controlling and then inhibiting the sexual drive.

The tablets will be marketed under the brand name "Androcur". Schering say that the new drug will be of help to men with an overdeveloped sex drive who might otherwise become sexual offenders. Unlike castration, the drug has no permanent after-effects.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 April 1973)

Cancer warning

Smokers throughout the world have always feared lung cancer. They are now faced by a second malignant disease – cancer of the bladder. Though this type of cancer is not so widespread as lung cancer, its frequency is increasing and causing alarm.

Eighty cancer researchers from eight countries reached this sensational conclusion at the fourth international symposium on "cancer registration" in Düsseldorf.

Delegates to the congress, the first of its kind in the world, were however unable to trace the causes behind the rise in the number of cases of bladder cancer.

But medics from Asia, Eastern and Western Europe and the United States agreed that bladder cancer was almost certainly prompted by substances deposited in the bladder after nicotine consumption. They sometimes lie there for a number of hours.

Professor Ekkehard Grundmann, head of the symposium organised by a local anti-cancer association, stated: "One smoker in five over fifty will suffer bladder cancer after smoking 20 cigarettes a day for thirty years."

But he added that males who were non-smokers must also be on their guard. Thee number of cases of cancer of the testis had quadripled throughout the world between 1940 and 1963. "Nobody knows why," he admitted. *Jürgen Mahel*

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 9 April 1973)

Lead in meat

The Federal Meat Research Institute found during a series of examinations it conducted that many types of meat contained too much lead. But a member of the Institute told the recent Chemists Association Congress in Erlangen that the lead content had not yet reached what is judged today to be the danger level.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 9 April 1973)

■ EDUCATION

Report on kindergartens in this country

The social education semainar at Oldenburg College of Education asked 68 of its students to conduct systematic observations at 68 kindergartens or kindergarten groups and examine whether kindergartens today satisfy modern educational demands.

The result of their research are contained in the most extensive analysis of the educational aspect of kindergartens ever published in the Federal Republic. The author is Professor Egon Barres of Esslingen College of Education.

Most kindergartens follow the same sort of timetable. One or two hours are spent on free play, the children then tidy up and eat their breakfast after a short song or prayer. This is followed by group play for sixty or ninety minutes.

During the free-play period the children are usually occupied with construction kits or games of skill. Acting out situations is less common. The group play period which takes place out of doors, weather permitting, usually consists of games of movement, singing or creative work.

The survey conducted by Oldenburg College of Education reveals how quickly kindergartens have changed. While Professor Barres states that systematically conducted lessons to aid speech and thought processes are raro in kindergartens, anyone who has been to a modern kindergaten knows that learning is now writ large.

Since educationalists have become convinced that a person's intelligence is formed during infancy, work files and games of learning have found their way into the kindergarten.

Professor Barres states that kindergartens could on no account still be described as creches though the belief that the children are only there to allow their mothers to go to work is still predominant. A new survey must be conducted to probe the extent to which this attitude has been changed as a result of the general ... found at kindergartens.

There is no doubt that kindergarten reform is only just beginning. "Education is still to closely bond to criticism of the child," the Education Council judged three years ago. "So much emphasis is placed on a child being quiet and wellbehaved that too little attention is paid to the important aspect of encouraging curiosity, inventiveness, imagination and the readiness to learn and discover."

Professor Barres criticises three aspects of kindergarten education. Only 18 of the 68 teachers allowed the children to decide what should take place in the periods of group play. As far as social education is concerned, the children are therefore taught that teachers exercise the role of authority.

His second objection was that the group-leaders made education dependent on the behaviour of the children. While performance was generally encouraged, the behaviour of the children was encouraged or criticised, depending on whether it conformed to the teachers' expectations.

Demands and warnings were often made in an authoritarian and unfriendly tone and the aim was to encourage good behaviour, silence, obedience and good manners instead of independence, responsibility and self-criticism.

What Barres writes on this point in his analysis – published in book form by the Beltz Verlag, Weinheim as *Kindergarten Education* – is worth repeating.

If behaviour features so obviously in the forefront of educational practice, he claims, the aspects of performance do not play such a minor role as might be expected. Performance – be it the product of play, construction work, painting or enthusiasm in group play periods – is always praised.

"Previously ... the performance aspect was restricted in traditional kindergartens to the aesthetic creative sector. He claims that the new emphasis on learning will prompt an increase in the number of educational measures and teachers will attach more importance to successful performances than to the actual processes and intermediate stages involved." This raises the question of whether there is any real justification for extending teaching to activities where successful performance can be better gauged than in the more aesthetic activities now encouraged as long as no change in the educational methods of the group leaders can be achieved.

Professor Barres quotes Hildegard Hamm-Brücher on this issue: "Perhaps the most heated of all heated educational problems is the clash between authoritarian and antiauthoritarian education and the confusion of terms that results."

Gerhard Weise

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 April 1973)

Every sixth person is attending an education course

Almost one person in six in the Federal Republic is currently attending a course of general education, according to a report published by the Education Ministers Conference in Bonn.

The report, covering the period between 1961 and 1971, reveals that the total number of people undergoing schooling increased from 8.6 to 11.3 million during the course of these ten years, amounting to a rise of just under a third. The number of teachers rose by 56 per cent to 410,400 over the same period.

The largest increase was registered in the evening classes sector. While 9,300 adults took these courses in 1961, the figure had risen to as many as 27,300 by 1971. The second largest increase was registered at special schools. A total of 345,300 mentally retarded or physically handicapped children attended these schools in 1971, two and a *half* imes as many as in 1961.

The statistics published by the education ministers of the Federal states reveal that the number of secondary modern school children doubled to 853,000 and the high school population rose by almost three quarters to reach almost one a half million.

The report reveals that the total number of teachers rose twice as fast as the number of pupils during the period covered by the report and reached 410,400 in 1971.

But the group of full-time teachers has not increased as rapidly as part-time staff which almost tripled in number. In 1971 there was one teacher for every 31 elementary school children. The 1961 ratio was still as high as one teacher for every 36 pupils.

(Munchner Merkur, 4 April 1973)



OUR WORLD

GESO strives for a better deal for orphans

Frankfurter Rundschau

Since the age of four I have been living in an orphanage. My parents are divorced. On 28 September I will be sixteen years-old. Now I am faced by a major problem. In July I leave school and then I will have to leave the orphanage. At the moment they are thinking of putting me in a home for handicapped children. But I am quite normal. As you can imagine, my future is not exactly rosy.

"So I want to ask you for advice, and if possible help. I would like to be adopted by a family ... You must understand that I don't want to live in a home any longer. Eleven years are a long time."

Letters such as this have been arriving at the headquarters of GESO (The Orphans' Society) in Munich almost every day since November 1970, when Hans Dieter Schink, a Franciscan monk decided to do something for orphans. Along with friends he founded a society and struck up contact with homes and the authorities. Since then his organisation has been working in conjunction with several free associations and youth offices.

Members and patrons are mostly people active in the field of youth and welfare work. Much of the work is carried out by Hans Dieter Schink and other Franciscan monks, supported by a number of girl students, foster-parents, doctors, lecturers, heads of homes and educationalists.

GESO is independent of parties, religious Faiths and state borders. It sets out on a national basis to improve the lot of children who have no home and family from the legal, economic and educational point of view. In addition GESO intends to revalue the work of foster-parents.

It works in conjunction with other organisations such as the Kinderschutzbund, Arbeitsgemeinschaft Frühadoption, the Hamburg citizens' initiative "Kind und Burger" and small local groups with a similar aim. The organisation has about 280 members and supporters in all Federal states who contribute to its finances. The minimum sum for membership is 7.20 Marks.

Today there are more married couples wanting to adopt children than children available for adoption and so GESO sees it as most important that it should look for foster-parents ... that the ideal solution is the definitive integration of the child into a suitable family by means of adoption.

GESO demands that every youth welfare office should build up an active foster-child service. Although there are too many would-be foster-parents in certain districts, in other areas there are excessive homeless children which would be able to develop under far better circumstances in a foster-home rather than being dumped in an orphanage by the authorities – which local councils often regard as the more convenient and in the short term cheaper method of looking after these children.

GESO points out to the authorities that it is their duty to protect children from being accommodated in orphanages as far as possible. GESO suggests that legislation should be passed forcing youth welfare organisations in consultation with education advisory centres to send a child for two months to an observation home if there are any grounds for thinking that the child requires being brought up in a home.

At the observation home a report would have to be drawn up on whether it is advisable to put the child in question in a home. If the answer is in the affirmative a plan should first be drawn up. If there are no compelling reasons for sending a child to a home the youth welfare office must find a suitable foster-family.

First of all the youth welfare office must try to put the child in the kind of environment in which it feels most at home. If these attempts prove unsuccessful the youth welfare office via the state youth authorities and the foster-child and parent liaison office must find a suitable family.

GESO is in favour of two-monthly visits to children in homes to assess if the children should remain in the home. Like Dr Johannes Pechstein, a lecturer on child welfare and director of the child neurological centre in Mainz, GESO thinks this is indispensable. Those children who are ripe for adoption, ready to join a foster-family or able to return to their own home must not be left in orphanages.

If investigations show that a child would be best cared for in a foster-family the foster-child headquarters of GESO can go into action. This organisation does not act as a direct liaison bureau for foster-children but lets local foster-child liaison services know of potential foster-parents.

GESO sends the would-be parents a questionnaire asking the most important details of the family's situation. These data are collected and collated so that they can be called for by other organisations. The whole country is divided up into distribution areas each with between fifteen and thirty foster-child liaison services attached to youth welfare offices and independen welfare associations.

But GESO is also of the opinion that foster-parents should not be faced only with responsibilities but should also be offered rights. Foster-parents should, Hans Dieter Schink feels,

* Be paid money for the education of the children or alternatively the equivalent of what their upbringing in a home would have cost so as to recruit new prospective foster-parents;
* At the orders or recommendation of the youth welfare office seek the advice of the education advisory centre and at the same time receive the right to use that centre's services;
* Be given expert training in how to educate children, since the children they foster would in the main be difficult to educate;
* Receive a diploma of foster-parenthood for voluntary further education;
* Receive a national foster-parents publication dealing with the problems of educating children, legal possibilities in the sphere of youth welfare and specialist literature.

Ute B. Fröhlich

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 7 April 1973)

Dual-language story books for foreign workers' children

Children of *Gastarbeiter* (for... workers) in this country no lo... need to content themselves with rea... books they have brought with them f... their homelands. Jugend und Volk V... is publishing dual-language reading m... for foreign children in the Fe... Republic, Austria and Switzerland.

German books are of little inter... the children of foreign workers since t... knowledge of German is usually mini... Young Turks, Italians, Spaniards, Gr... and Yugoslavs are unable to commun... with the world today through ... medium of pictures and writing in pi... books, to dream and to learn.

In order to rectify this the t... languages series is being published in ... country. The first four volumes h... appeared. Each child can read the sto... his own language and then turn t... other page and see how good his Ge... is.

The original German and transl... by writers, journalists and education... are made up of simple sentences, ... pictorial language and the vocabulary t... the child is likely to meet every d... Fortunately the publishers are able ... market the books with their full-co... illustrations and spiral binding at ... reasonable price of five Marks. On ... cover of the books the children can r... in the five languages in which the seri... available, "Go on! Read me! I can ... with you."

Renate Dö...

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 6 April ...)

Muscle men

Males in this country have a h... opinion of their muscles, or so ... would seem, so the Allensbach Rese... Institute set out to find if their was ... substance in this supposition.

The Institute asked males how m... pullups they could do on the horizo... bar and the females how many pres... they could do from a prone positio... the floor.

Five per cent of the men said t... could do twenty or more, 28 clai... they could do ten to 19, thirty per ce... said from five to nine and 25 per ce... were of the opinion that they could ... from one to four.

One of ten were of the view that th... could not do a single pullup on t... horizontal bar.

For example 45 per cent of the you... men under thirty were of the opini... that they could manage between te... 19 pullups on the horizontal bars. Eig... per cent were of the opinion that th... could manage more than sixty. On t... whole men who live in big cities adm... that they are not so much in trim as th... in small towns and villages.

Women it appears, were more hon... than men in the survey. One in f... reckoned they could not manage e... one pressup. A further 31 per cent fe... that one to four was their limit. Twenty-four per cent thought they cou... do between five and nine, fifteen per cent between ten and 19 and three per cent reckoned they could manage 20 more.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 April 1973)

Lives saved

Members of the Federal Republic life saving association saved 59... persons from drowning last year. The organisation has since 1950 trained more than 10.3 million people on the techniques of life saving and swimming.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 9 April 1973)

Secretaries don't want to be office waitresses

A wind of change is sweeping through offices in this country. Secretaries are going to the barracades. What would business or administration be without secretaries?" thundered Annelore Schliz, chairman of the confederation of Federal Republic secretaries (BDS).

At a seminar in Munich she set out to create new self-awareness among her collegues. She started off by asking the rhetorical question: "What would happen if we all came out on strike, if overnight desks and telephones were left unmanned?"

But it has not yet got so far. Hannelore Schütz, authoress of the bestseller *Die dressierte Frau* (The manipulated woman) painted far more the real than the ideal portrait of a secretary today: "Her independence stretches about as far as the right to decide for herself whether she hands the boss a file with her right or left hand. Generally speaking she is expected to react to hand signals."

Solidarity is unknown among secretaries. Nurses have a far greater concept of what it means to stick together. Quite the contrary, Hannelore Schutz says: "There is an internal pecking order with the personal secretary dishing out orders to the run-of-the-mill and she in her turn lords it over the girls in the typing pool."

Paradoxically, Hannelore Schütz said, "Secretaries are well aware of their rotten situation."

This was confirmed by an investigation carried out by Baroness Helga von dem Bussche, a public opinion and motivational research worker from Frankfurt. She reported at the seminar sponsored by BDS and Olivetti that seventy per cent of workers questioned were unhappy about their daily working life.

Their complaints would fill a filing cabinet. They are fed up at being expected to brew coffee all day long and mother male office workers. They do not like acting as waitresses and they are fed up with the drudge of filing and looking for files and the repetitive work of writing the same old claims and demands every day.

Fifty per cent of women office workers questioned felt they were inadequately informed of what was going on in the firm.

One in every two secretaries is dissatisfied with her boss. Forty-two per cent complain he has no sense of humour, thirty-five per cent feel that he does not understand those who work under him. Thirty per cent complain that he does not talk enough to them, 25 per cent think he could be more tactful.

They do not like working in large impersonal firms and massive open-plan offices since they feel that they are too de-personalised. Finally Dr Bussche said: "... home from home, and expect it to be filled with flowers and provide a little romance."

They want greater independence and responsibility instead of simple routine work. This is their main demand, closely followed by the need for greater personal contacts.

During the discussion one young office worker complained: "The only way we can achieve recognition is by working three or four times as hard as our male colleagues."

The girls feel that they are grossly underpaid in comparison with male office workers. Asked how much more they thought they should be paid as a fair wage for the work they do almost all said about 200 Marks.

Karl Stankiewitz

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 5 April 1973)

SPORT

National Olympic Committee Vice-President Willi Daume visits Peking

China would soon be at the top in a number of disciplines if its athletes were able to take part in international sporting events again, IOC Vice-President Willi Daume of this country commented after a visit to Peking.

Daume doubts however whether China will be represented at the next Olympics in Montreal in 1976. People's China is not a member of the International Olympic Committee. Its place is still occupied by the Taiwan government of Chiang Kai-shek under the designation "Republic of China".

The dispute over Chinese representation in international sport will be resumed this October at the Varna, Bulgaria, session of the IOC, particularly now that the Japanese National Olympic Committee has tabled a motion that Taiwan be replaced by Peking as the Chinese representation.

Willi Daume concluded his talks on 4 April with an encounter with the Chinese Minister of Sport and Physical Education. Before returning to Europe he visited further sports facilities in Shanghai.

Daume had already toured sports stadiums, arenas, colleges and local facilities in Peking and expressed his appreciation of the standards reached by Chinese students of physical education, who despite being isolated from international sporting events compared well with their counterparts in his own country.

Equipment and specialist literature corresponded to the latest elsewhere and the Chinese stood to do well against international competition in gymnastics, basketball and volleyball in particular, Herr Daume felt.

The same applied to amateur athletics, he added, Chinese high- and long-jumpers being hard on America's heels and certainly following training schedules based on US techniques.

Chinese sports facilities, Willi Daume stated, are spartanically simple, but spotlessly clean and serve their purpose. It was, he added, not a bad thing for young people, as in China, not to expect too much in material terms.

Within the limitations imposed by their physique the Chinese, he maintained, stand to do well in all sporting desciplines. They are healthily fed and do not suffer from complaints associated with what, for want of a better word, we call civilisation.

China lays the groundworks for top-flight performances by means of sport at school and work. Sports lessons are given every day at school and particularly talented youngsters are given special training at what are termed spare-time schools.

Sport for the general public in a country with a population of 800 million must necessarily produce an elite that will make its presence felt at future international sporting events.

In June a Chinese sports delegation is to visit the Federal Republic of Germany. The delegation will include leading specialists in sport as an academic discipline, doctors, teachers and specialists in the construction of sports facilities and equipment.

They intend to spend three weeks touring the Federal Republic Sports Academy in Cologne and other university departments, sports facilities and firms facilities and equipment.

Chinese table tennis and ice hockey teams have already visited this country and Peking would now like to see a first-rate football team and a team of male and female gymnasts from this country visit mainland China.

In gymnastics the two countries are rated roughly equal, while in football the Chinese basically lack international experience.

It has accordingly been assumed in this country that the Chinese were, for the time being, interested in welcoming from the Federal Republic sportsmen who were slightly out of the top flight.

Willi Daume seems to have gained the impression that the Chinese would feel slighted were not a first-rate team to be sent from this country. In view of league fixtures and preparations for the 1974 World Cup it is another matter whether a tour can be arranged by this October, though.

China's non-membership of FIFA, the international federation of football associations, would seem to be a minor problem, FIFA in the past having turned a blind eye to friendly fixtures arranged between affiliated clubs and associations and teams from People's China.

Bilateral contests are already within the realms of possibility, but with the exception of speed-skating, ice hockey, table tennis and a few other disciplines the People's Republic cannot participate in international contests because only Taiwan is represented on the relevant body.

Peking is hoping it will be able to rely on support from this country when it comes to gaining access to international sports organisations for the People's Republic.

As President of the National Olympic Committee and a Vice-President of the IOC Willi Daume is not yet prepared to commit himself on this issue.

He did, however, appear to be impressed by his hosts' line of argument that it was unfair for a country of 800 million people to be excluded from international sporting contacts merely because it is represented by a territory with a paltry twelve million people and a government that has been sent packing from the mainland.

Daume's opposite numbers in Peking based their arguments on the assumption that this country would, in view of its own experience of division, lend support to the Chinese view and that Federal Republic sports organisations would toe the Peking line on relations with the People's Republic and with Taiwan for the same reason.

Peking's view is that a two-Chinas policy is as out of the question in international sport as it is at the United Nations ...

The Taiwan government has had to accept the IOC reversal of a previous ruling and its teams now march into international arenas as Taiwan rather than the Republic of China.

According to the rules and regulations of the International Olympic Committee the admission of People's China and expulsion of Taiwan is an unlikely prospect. In the long run, though, Peking feels, the powers that be are bound to realise that the Olympic idea cannot claim to be worldwide when it refuses to accept a nation of 800 million people.

Willi Daume did not conduct official negotiations in Peking. He was merely exchanging views on a confidential basis. Being conversant with the problems of a divided country, he reckoned to appreciate the Chinese position.

He did not claim to have a solution at the ready but felt that the exchange, coupled with the Japanese motion that People's China be admitted, proved the IOC's rules and regulations to be flexible enough to pave the way for Chinese membership over the next few years.

Gerd Ruge

(Die Welt, 5 April 1973)

Sports Aid Foundation needs new means of raising funds

This country's Sports Aid Foundation, which exists to give top-flight athletes a financial shot in the arm, is in the red itself in 1973.

Director Günter Pelshenke is talking in terms of a deficit amounting to millions and the balance is easily spelt out. Income: approximately seven million Marks. Essential expenditure: eight to ten million.

Reserves are being eaten away and goodwill, so the organisation's Frankfurt head office maintains, is virtually a thing of the past.

Donations are no longer coming in thick and fast. Private enterprise and the general public have both grown more penny-pinching. The Munich Olympics were enough to be going on with, thank you, and there are years to go before the next Olympics in Montreal.

Last year 18.6 million Marks rolled in, 13,158,000 Marks being netted from the sale of a commemorative postage stamp plus surcharge alone.

The next major items on the Foundation's 1972 books were 2,258,000 Marks worth of donations, 2,002,000 Marks from joint ventures such as gramophone records and the "official" dachshund souvenir and 800,000 Marks profit from the Sports Ball in Frankfurt.

This year, of course, postage stamp revenue is conspicuous by its absence, but the Olympic lottery, which was initially prolonged until the end of 1974 in order to help finance the association football World Cup, is also raising funds for the Sports Aid Foundation, and the ten-per-cent share is expected to net the Foundation four million Marks.

A further two million Marks will be netted by the official work of reference on the 1972 Olympics, and the net profit from the Sports Ball, held on 2 February this year, was 600,000 Marks.

Further entries on the income side decline in size down to the 4,500 Marks three China plates bearing the autographs of this country's Olympic medallists are expected to raise.

PRO Karl Meyer-Amler recalls with a sigh the days when money was more readily forthcoming in substantial amounts, but at the moment he has no alternative but to make use of every ploy he can think of.

His latest idea is to have theme music composed for the Sports Ball. It must, of course, top the charts and sell like hot cakes. Maybe a poster bearing the autographs of famous football stars will raise a substantial amount of ready cash. It has just been done in Western Europe and South America and costs nine Marks a time.

Wum, a TV cartoon dog, has done the Sports Aid Foundation proud. So far no less than 150,000 figurines have been sold – and that on the home market. Yet at the same time revenue from the Olympic dachshund is tailing off.

No matter how much time and thought are devoted to the search for ideas, money-spinners worth seven-figure sums are few and far between. Officials have no option but to retain what has already proved a success.

The two most successful sources of revenue so far have unquestionably been the Olympic lottery and sales of charity postage stamps.

"We are not holding out a begging bowl to the State," Pelshenke says, "but we do feel the powers that be could be a little more obliging with their allocations from the sales of charity stamps and the profits of the Olympic lottery. That would help us no end."

After a certain amount of friction the Post Office has agreed to consider another sports charity issue, and the Sports Aid Foundation would appreciate a slice of the cake.

The Foundation ... charitable organisations a penny of their income from this source. There would be little point in so doing. But it does point out that it considers itself to be a welfare facility for athletes in this country.

Following the 1972 Olympics the main emphasis of the Sports Aid Foundation's work has shifted favourably. "In the eyes of the general public we are all too frequently considered to be the people who fattened up weightlifter Rudolf Mang," Meyer-Amler says.

The Foundation intends to dispel this negative reputation and lists four sectors to which it proposes to devote much of its energy and attention. They are the "young people in training for the Olympics" campaign, top-flight sport, boarding schools specialising in sport for talented youngsters and sport as an academic subject.

Several hundred thousand schoolchildren and thousands of sporting talents stand to benefit. Expenditure will also increase by leaps and bounds.

The Olympic lottery is the largest of its kind in Europe, boasting a turnover of 420 million Marks over the past three years.

From 1975 on the revenue is no longer tied and could be redistributed. The Foundation's proposal is to retain the lottery and share out the proceeds among charitable organisations, including itself.

In Frankfurt the organisers are thinking in terms of, say, a twenty-per-cent share of the proceeds for the Sports Aid Foundation.

But before this proposal can be implemented the eleven state lottery organisations and the eleven state Ministers of the Interior must give the ... hurdles to clear is a formidable stepplechase but the prize money represents financial security for the future.

This, however, is currently wishful thinking. At present the Sports Aid Foundation, set up by Frankfurt mail-order magnate and Olympic show-jumping gold medallist Josef Neckermann in 1967 in anticipation of this country's poor showing at the Mexico Olympics, is in slight financial trouble.

These financial difficulties may yet prove to have been a blessing in disguise, though. They are keeping the organisers on their toes and on the lookout for new ideas. They also remind athletes in receipt of grants that the flow of cash is by no mean a matter of course.

Robert Hartmann

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 April 1973)